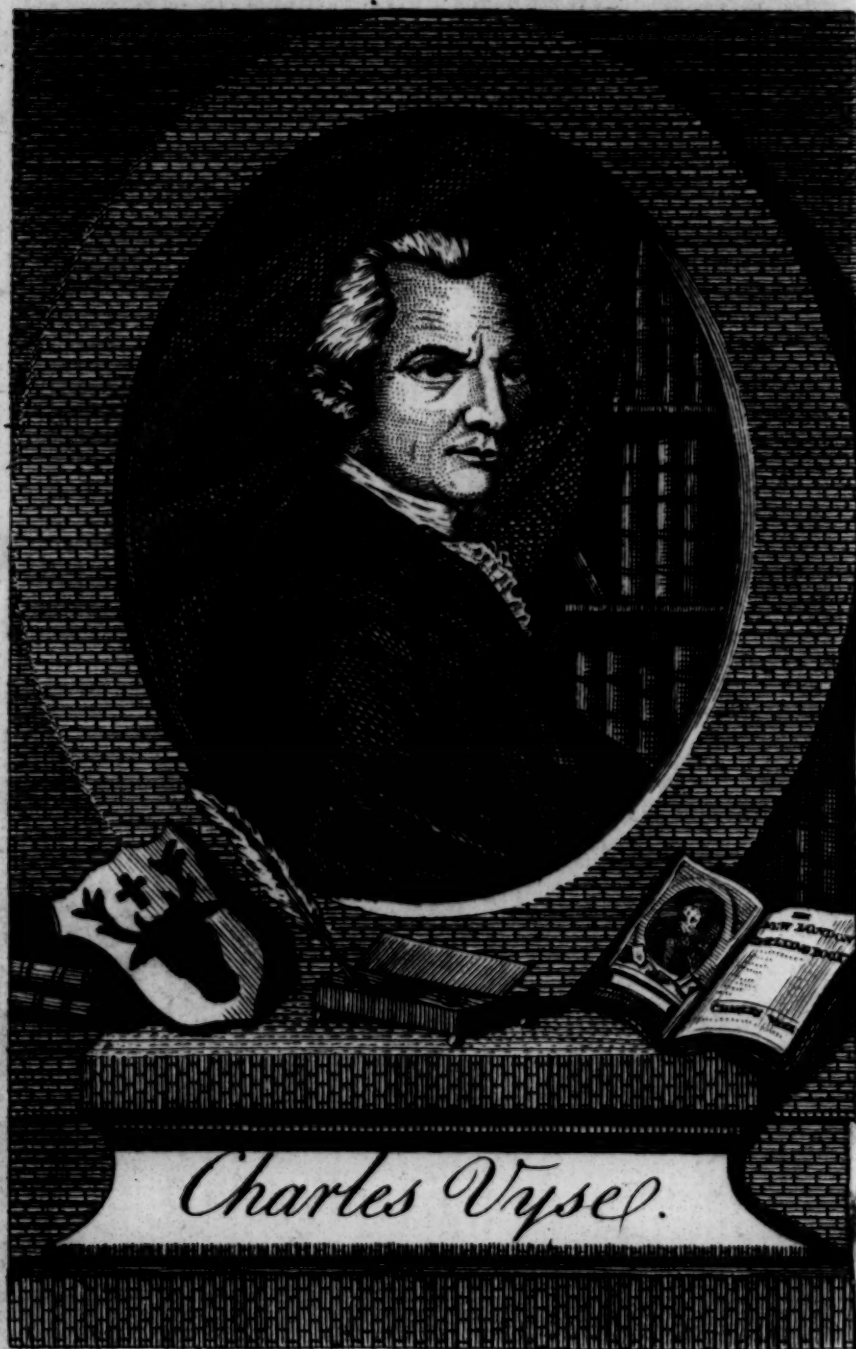




Charles Vyse.

T H E

New London Spelling-Book :

O R, T H E

YOUNG GENTLEMAN and LADY's

GUIDE to the ENGLISH TONGUE.

IN FIVE PARTS.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>I. For Beginners, shewing a natural and easy Method to pronounce and express both common Words and proper Names, gradually ascending from One to Six Syllables, properly distinguished by Tables.</p> <p>II. A Table of Words, that are the same or nearly alike in Sound, but different in Signification and in Spelling; in which the Scholar should be made perfect, to spell without Book, to prevent the writing one Word for another.</p> <p>III. A plain and compendious Grammar, with Rules for spelling and dividing Words into Syllables; the Use of Stops, Marks, and Capitals;</p> | <p>Rules for Reading with Elegance and Propriety; Tables of Abbreviations; an Explanation of Roman and Arabic Figures; the Multiplication and Pence Tables, likewise a Table of Words, properly accented, for Exercise in the foregoing Rules.</p> <p>IV. Lessons on various Subjects, in Prose and Verse, with Rules and Maxims of moral Conduct, &c. to be spoke extempore by Boys, at breaking up.</p> <p>V. Directions for an agreeable Behaviour and polite Address; in which great Care has been taken to collect what might teach Youth their Duty and Behaviour, towards God and Man.</p> |
|---|---|

The SEVENTH EDITION, corrected and improved.

By CHARLES VYSE,
Author of the TUTOR's GUIDE; the KEY to the TUTOR's
GUIDE; a NEW GEOGRAPHICAL GRAMMAR, for the Use
of Schools; the LADIES ACCOMPTANT, &c.

L O N D O N,

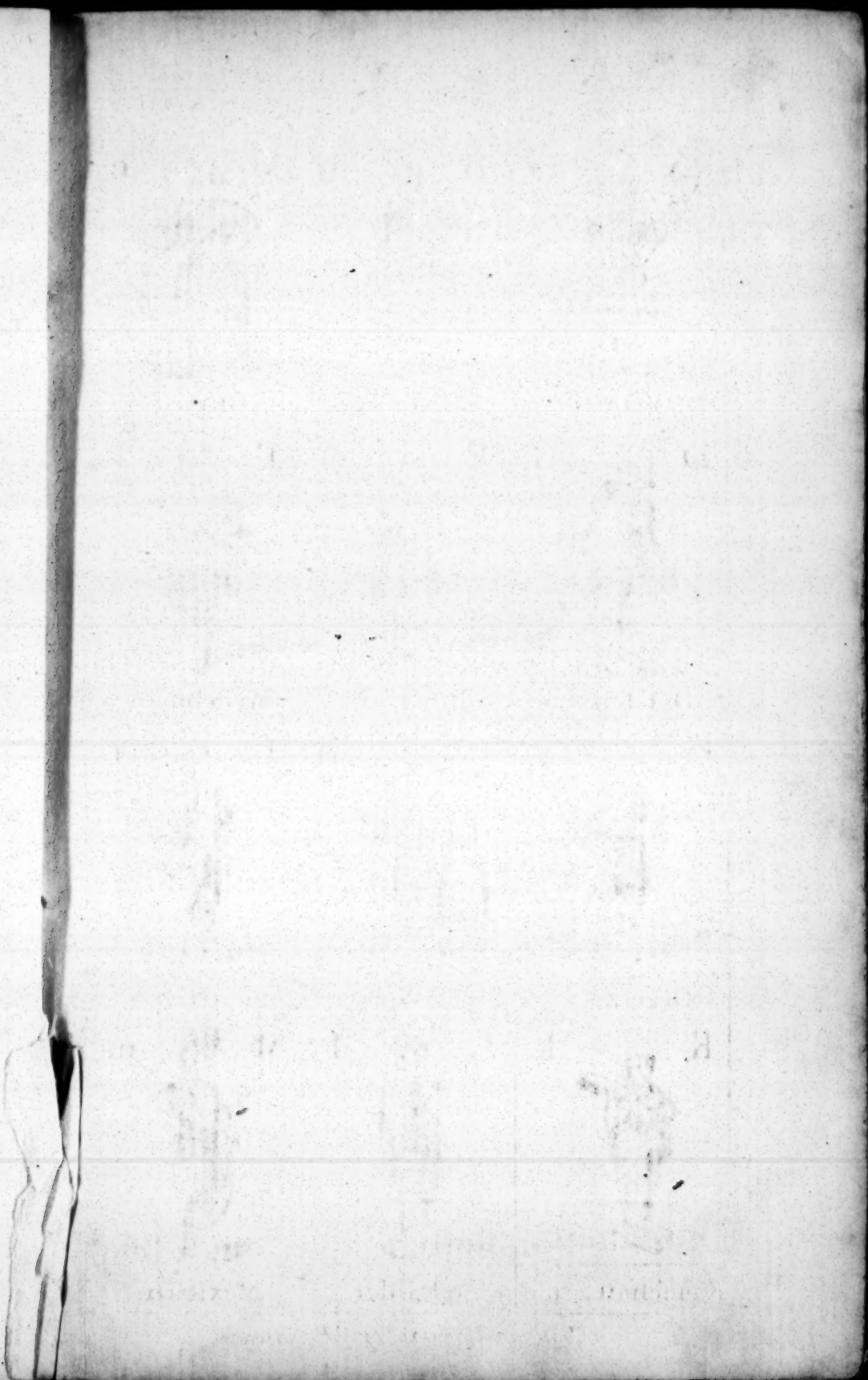
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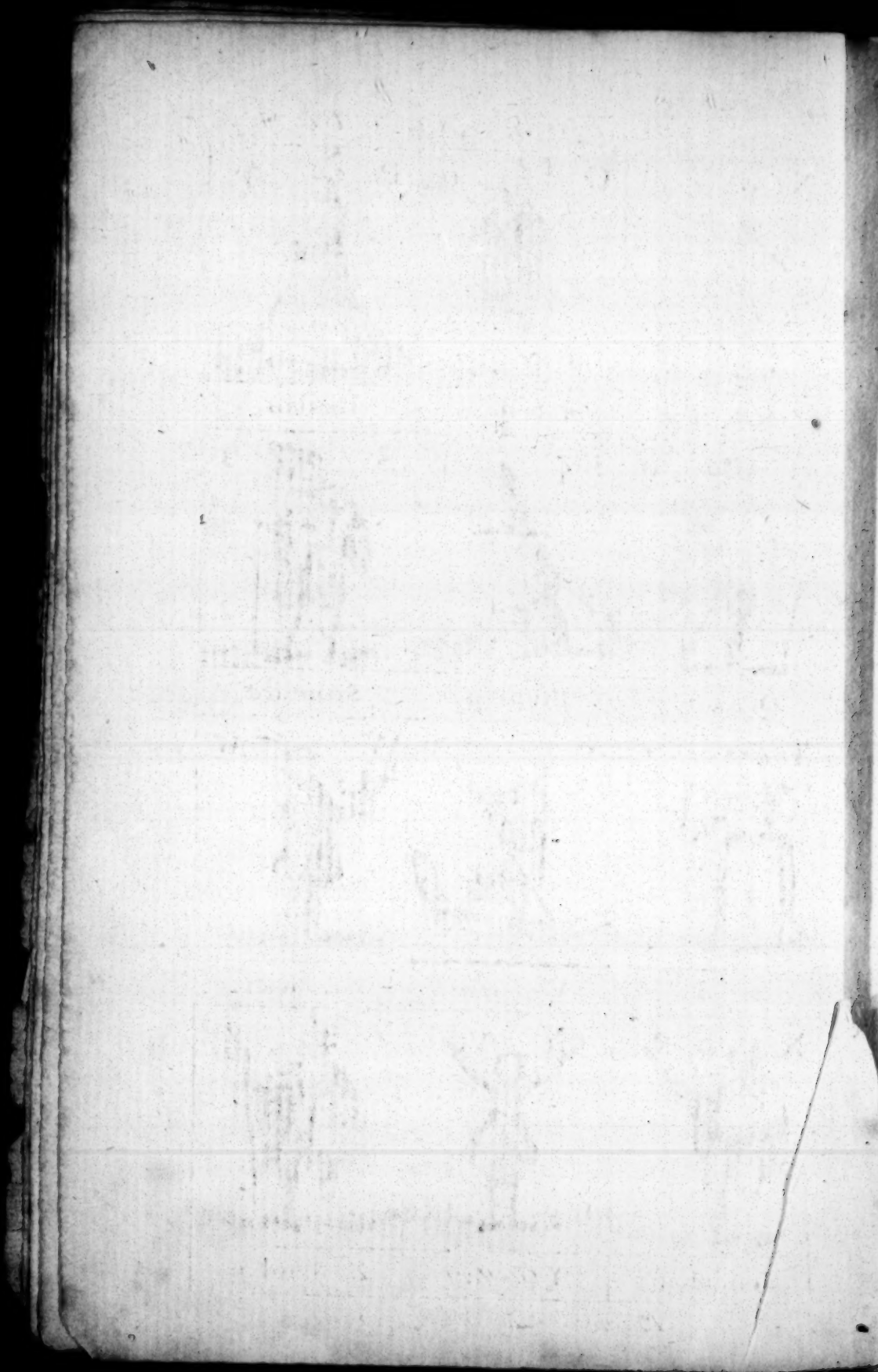
Engraved for VYSE'S

A a 	B b 	C c 
Arabian.	Bohemian.	Chinese.
D d 	E e 	F f 
Dutchman.	Egyptian.	Frenchman.
G g 	H h 	I i 
Grecian.	Hottentot.	Italian.
K k 	L l 	M m 
Kamschatkadale.	Laplander.	Mexican.

London Published by G Robinson

NEW LONDON SPELLING BOOK.

N n 	O o 	P p 
Norwegian.	Otaheitean.	Persian.
Q q 	R r 	S s 
Quaker.	Russian.	Spaniard.
T t 	V v 	W w 
Turk.	Venetian.	Welchman.
X x 	Y y 	Z z 
Xenophon.	Y (Letter)	Zealander.



P R E F A C E.

TH E Reader, by perusing the Title-Page of this little Book, will easily be acquainted with its Contents and Use.

I shall not follow the ungenerous, though common Maxim, of endeavouring to raise the Merits of my own Performance, by depreciating the Labours of those who have written on the same Subject. They have all used their best Endeavours to promote the Education of Youth; and have therefore deserved well of the Public.

I am not vain enough to imagine, that my Method is free from Faults; on the contrary, I should be extremely obliged to any Gentleman for such Hints and Observations as may tend to its Improvement; and I assure them, with great Sincerity,

rity, that I will make the best Use in my Power of their Information.

I have spent some Years in studying the best Methods to promote the public Benefit, and reducing them to Practice in my own Academy. The Success, in general, has been answerable to my Expectation, and the Pleasure I have taken in the Work ; but how I have succeeded in the following Pages, must be left to Experience, and the Judgment of the Public, to whose Decisions I chearfully submit.

C. V.

West Ham Abbey,
Jan. 1. 1776.

THE

New London Spelling-Book.

PART I.

The ALPHABET; or, LETTERS used in the ENGLISH TONGUE, with their NAMES and PARTICULAR SOUNDS.

Old Roman.		Italick.		Old English.		Their Names.
Small. Great.		Small. Great.		Small. Great.		To be perfectly pronounced be- fore you at- tempt to spell.
A a		A a		A a	a	ay
B b		B b		B b	b	bee
C c		C c		C c	c	see
D d		D d		D d	d	dee
E e		E e		E e	e	e
F f		F f		F f	f	eff
G g		G g		G g	g	jee
H h		H h		H h	h	ayth
I i		I i		I i	i	i
J j		J j		J j	j	jay
K k		K k		K k	k	cay
L l		L l		L l	l	ell
M m		M m		M m	m	em
N n		N n		N n	n	en
O o		O o		O o	o	o
P p		P p		P p	p	pee
Q q		Q q		Q q	q	cu
R r		R r		R r	r	ar
S s		S s		S s	s	es
T t		T t		T t	t	tee
V v		V v		V v	v	vee
U u		U u		U u	u	yu
W w		W w		W w	w	double yu
X x		X x		X x	x	eks
Y y		Y y		Y y	y	wi
Z z		Z z		Z z	z	zad

The New London Spelling-Book.

The V O W E L S.

a e i o u, and y when it follows a Consonant.

C O N S O N A N T S.

b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v w x y z.

Double L E T T E R S.

c t f i s h s b f k f t f l f l f i f i f f f s f i f f l f f i a e o c.

The same separated.

c t f i s h s b f k f t f l f l f i f i f f f s f i f f l f f i a e o c

Letters apt to be taken for one another.

b d f f p q m n h k r t.

T A B L E I.

Easy Syllables of two Letters.

a.	e.	i.	o.	u.	y.					
ba	be	bi	bo	bu	by	ab	eb	ib	ob	ub
ca	ce	ci	co	cu	cy	ac	ec	ic	oc	uc
da	de	di	do	du	dy	ad	ed	id	od	ud
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	af	ef	if	of	uf
ga	ge	gi	go	gu	gy	ag	eg	ig	og	ug
ja	je	ji	jo	ju	jy	ah	eh		oh	
ha	he	hi	ho	hu	hy	al	el	il	ol	ul
la	le	li	lo	lu	ly	am	em	im	om	um
ma	me	mi	mo	mu	my	an	en	in	on	un
na	ne	ni	no	nu	ny	ap	ep	ip	op	up
pa	pe	pi	po	pu	py	ar	er	ir	or	ur
ra	re	ri	ro	ru	ry	as	es	is	os	us
fa	fe	fi	fo	fu	fy	at	et	it	ot	ut
ta	te	ti	to	tu	ty	aw	ew		ow	
va	ve	vi	vo	vu	vy	ax	ex	ix	ox	ux
wa	we	wi	wo		wy	ay			oy	
ya	ye		yo			az	ez	iz	oz	uz
za	ze	zi	zo	zu	zy					

TABLE II.

Syllables and Words of three Letters.

bla ble bli blo blu bly	qua que qui quo quy
bra bre bri bro bru bry	sha she shi sho shu shy
cla cle cli clo clu cly	sma sme smi smo smu smy
cra cre cri cro cru cry	spa spe spi spo spu spy
dra dre dri dro dru dry	sta ste sti sto stu sty
fla fle fli flo flu fly	ska ske ski sko sku sky
fra fre fri fto fru fry	sla sle sli slo slu sly
gla gle gli glo glu gly	tha the thi tho thu thy
gra gre gri gro gru gry	wra wre wri wro wru wry
pla ple pli plo plu ply	wha whe whi who whu why
pra pre pri pro prupry	pha phe phi pho phu phy
tra tre tri tro tru try	aft eft ift oft uft
twat twet twi two	<i>Note ph sound like f.</i>

TABLE III.

Words of three Letters.

A LL	Ell	gin	Kin
art	egg	gun	Lad
bad	elm	gay	lay
bed	err	Hay	let
bow	Far	had	lip
boy	fat	has	lot
bay	fed	her	Man
Cat	few	him	Nay
can	fit	Ink	not
cut	fly	inn	nut
Day	Get	Job	Pan
did	got	joy	pat

put	Sat	Ten	won
Ran	fay	tap	wey
rag	fin	tay	Yes
ray	fix	War	yew
rum	fun	wit	

T A B L E IV.

*Words of Three Letters, composed of One Consonant
and Two Vowels, or a Diphthong.*

P EA	fue	haw	key
fea	law	taw	eye
tea	maw	raw	our
yea	raw	raw	out
bee	oar	too	jay
fee	faw	boy	lay
die	dew	day	age
lie	few	oak	ape
oil	hew	one	are
ufe	new	gay	aid
you	pew	hay	aim
doe	few	lay	eat
foe	ice	may	owl
toe	oat	fay	was
duc	caw	way	won

*Some easy Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding
Three Letters.*

LESSON I.

A bad Boy and a bad Man go in a bad Way,
and put off the Law of God.

All who sin go in a bad Way; do you ne Ill,
nor use the ill Way; for the End of it is bad.

LESSON II.

My Son, let not a bad Boy fet by you ; nor go in his ill way, if you are bid. For if you do ill you cannot go to God.

In God do I put my Joy, and to him do I cry all the Day.

LESSON III.

My Joy is to try the Law of my God. I am not in the Way of Sin, for if I do sin, I can not go to God.

Go not far off me, O my God ; and let me not go out of the Way of thy Law.

LESSON IV.

If Sin be in us, we are in an ill Way ; let us all go out of it, for it is bad for us.

Who can say he has no Sin, and is in the Way of God ? not one can say so. But all my Joy is to try and use the Way of the Lord, for no one is fet far off by him, who use his Way ; but Sin is our Foe.

LESSON V.

The Eye of God is on all Men, in God do I put my Joy, and to him do I cry all the Day.

If any Man do ill he can not go to God, for the Way of God is no ill Way. My Son, do as you are bid, but if you are bid, do no Ill.

LESSON VI.

I see thy Way, O God ; O how I joy in it ; O let me not sin.

Let not my Sin put me off, let me not go to the Pit, but try me in thy way. The bad Man is a Foe to God, and God is a Foe to the bad Man ; so let us not do ill.

T A B L E V.

Words of One Syllable, wherein Two Vowels make a Diphthong.

AI	caul	learn	sheep
A ID	fault	meal	street
ail	jaunt	meat	sweet
air	taunt	peach	weep
brain	vaunt	pear	EI
chain	EA	read	drein
claim	bead	reap	feign
drain	beam	speak	freight
frain	bleach	spread	height
faith	breast	stead	IE
pain	breath	steal	brief
plain	chear	EE	chief
gain	dread	beef	field
rain	dream	beer	friend
fail	great	deed	grief
saint	heal	deem	thief
train	heart	meet	OA
twain	lead	need	boar
AU	leaf	seed	boat
baul	lean	seem	coach

Some easy Lessons, consisting of Words not exceeding Four Letters.

LESSON I.

I will mind thee, O Lord, for thou art kind to me.

Day by Day will I pray to thee.

Go not far from me, O God, my God.

Keep me, O Lord, from such as love not thy Law, and walk not in thy Ways.

LESSON II.

My Son, if thy Ways are bad, see that you mend, and the Lord will help you. For the Eye of the Lord is on all Men; and he will help all who cry to him.

LESSON III.

I will mind the Way of the Lord my God; that I may not sin.

I will shun them that will hurt me, lest I be hurt by them.

I will not walk with them that are bad, lest I be so too.

LESSON IV.

But I will walk in the Way of my God, and then he will help me.

My Son, do all that is just, and God will love you; call on him and he will help you; seek the Lord and you will find him.

For the Lord will help all them that cry to him with a pure mind.

T A B L E V. *continued.*

C Oal	point	door	wool	pound	quash
coat	soil	food	OU	proud	UI
groat	toil	flood	Could	should	Guilt
roast	OO	hood	count	would	guild
toast	Blood	look	foul	UA	quill
OI	bloom	moon	four	Guard	quilt
Joint	doom	noon	noun	quart	quit

suit	straw	shew	gown	EY	coy
AW	thaw	OW	AY	Grey	joy
Dawn	EW	Blow	Bray	prey	toy
drawn	Elew	bowl	dray	they	UY
fawn	brew	down	fray	whew	buy
lawn	drew	brow	play	OY	
pawn	grew	stow	spray	boy	

LESSON V.

I will not walk with bad Men, but I will walk in a good path all my Life; that I may keep in the Way of the Lord my God. For God doth see us, and all that we do; I will sing to the Lord all the Day long.

LESSON VI.

I know that all my Ways will be just, when I hold fast the Laws of God.

For this will I call on him and pay my vow.

I will pray to God all the Day; I will lift up my mind to him, and call on him for Help.

LESSON VII.

The Lord is the true God, and doth mind all that we say and do.

The Lord our God is one God; it is he that hath made us; to him will I go for Help.

LESSON VIII.

My Son, you must love them that do not love you, as well as them that do love you.

My Son, you must pray for them that hate you, and God will love you; for we are all under his Care.

T A B L E VI.

Words of One Syllable, in which e final lengthens the Syllable, and softens the Sound of c and g.

B AKE	page	trice	base	prime
cake	rage	twice	case	ryhme
rake	sage	life	blade	budge
make	wage	wife	shade	judge
face	stage	knife	spade	glaze
lace	file	strife	trade	graze
mace	mile	made	badge	hinge
pace	guile	male	cadge	finge
hide	while	mule	hedge	clove
ride	Dice	muse	fledge	grove
fide	lice	hate	drake	glove
tide	mice	late	snake	prove
tride	nice	rate	chime	love
cage	slice	nate	crime	move

Some easy Lessons consisting of Words not exceeding five Letters.

LESSON I.

THE Lord is God, it is he that made us,
so we must love him.

The fear of the Lord is to hate what is bad.

To do Good, is the Way to find it.

Fear to do ill and you will do well.

Time and Tide will stay for no Man.

LESSON II.

None so deaf as he that will not hear.
 Keep a Mean, and a Mean will keep you.
 No Man can tell what a Day may bring forth.
 Make no more haste than good Speed.
 Gain got with a bad Name is great Loss.
 A Bird in the Hand is worth two in the Bush.

LESSON III.

The Fear of the Lord is the good Man's Stay,
 and no Harm will move him.

All Good is from God, he will give us all Joy
 that love him and obey him.

Mine Eyes look up to him on high, my Mind
 is fixed on his Laws.

LESSON IV.

The Lord is nigh to all them that call on him,
 so will I call on him for Help, that I may be safe
 from them that hate me and wish me Evil.

The Lord he is God, and Lord of all; just
 and true are his Ways, and holy is his Name.

TABLE VI. *Continued.*

H ence	grape	hadge	purge	shave
fence	snipe	hedge	furge	stave
dance	glare	wedge	smite	whose
lance	share	ferge	spite	those
fwine	snare	verge	share	chuse
thine	spare	forge	stare	chime
crime	barge	gorge	grave	thine
thyme	large	George	knave	thence

whence	phlegm	prance	fringe	fnudge
drudge	chance	change	cringe	trudge
grudge	prince	strange	plunge	pledge
scheme	glance	hinge	spunge	fledge

LESSON V.

I am the Lord thy God, thou shalt have none else but me ; the Word was with God, and the Word was God ; all were made by him, and without him we cannot be safe from them that hate us.

LESSON VI.

All they that love God will keep his Laws : And all ye that love the Lord, see that ye hate Sin.

I will love thee, O Lord, as long as I live ; so keep me, O God, from all bad Men ; for my Hope is in thee.

LESSON VII.

My Son, walk not in thy own Way, but walk in the Way of the Lord, and he will love you and do you Good.

My Son, do not play with them that do Ill ; for if you do the Lord will not love you.

LESSON VIII.

I will love thee, O Lord, for thou hast made me, and art kind to me in all that I do.

Day by Day will I sing to thee, and I will not play with them that take thy Name in vain ; but I will love thy Law and walk in thy Ways.

T A B L E VII.

Words of Six, Seven, and Eight Letters.

H ounds	tongue	icratch
pounds	brought	thatch
bright	fraught	fourth
flight	health	twelfth
plough	wealth	naught
through	shrowds	taught
strings	shrimps	strange
things	should	length
quench	would	strength
trench	stealth	thought
thongs	streight	wrought

*Some more easy Lessons in Words of one Syllable; on
God, the Creation, the Birth and Death of Christ.*

LESSON I.

ON God is my Love, he is good to all ; all
Things are of him.

Our God is a great God ; he is King of Kings,
and Lord of Lords.

By the Word of God all Things were made.

LESSON II.

First of all, God made Heaven and Earth. He
then made the Light and Shade. The Light to
make Day, and the Shade Night : and the Eve
and the Morn were the first Day.

LESSON III.

The next Thing God made was the Air and
Sky, which was the Work of the next Day.

Then did he part the Sea from the Land ; he
made the Earth to bring forth Grass, and all
Sorts of Herbs to yield Seed, and Trees to bear
Fruit ; and God saw it was good : this was the
Work of the third Day.

LESSON IV.

Then God made the Sun, that great Light, to rule the Day.

He made the Moon, the less Light, to rule the Night ; he also made the Stars, that shine so bright in the Sky, and cheer the Gloom of Night : this was done on the fourth Day.

LESSON V.

Next God made the Fish of the Sea, and Fowls of the Air ; which was the Work of the fifth Day.

And on the sixth Day, God made all the Beasts of the Earth, and each Thing that creeps on the Ground.

LESSON VI.

On the same sixth Day, God made Man to rule all the rest, the Fish of the Sea, Fowl of the Air, and each Thing that lives or moves on the Earth.

And God saw all the Things that he had made ; and they were all the best that could be.

T A B L E VIII.

Words of two Syllables accented on the first Syllable.

A B-ject	a-gue	an-chor	an-them
ab-sent	al-mond	an-gel	an-vil
ab-bey	al-so	an-ger	a-ny
ac-cent	al-tar	an-gle	a-pron
af-ter	al-way	an-guish	ar-cher
a-lum	am-ber	an-swer	ar-mour

ar-my	bar-gain	bi-ble	bluf-ter
ar-row	bar-ley	bi-as	bob-bin
au-thor	bar-rel	bib-ber	bòd-kin
Bab-ble	bar-ren	big-ness	bob-tail
ba-con	bash-ful	bish-op	bog-gle
bad-ness	ba-skot	bif-ket	boil-ing
back-bite	ba-son	bit-ter	bold-ness
back-ward	ba-stard	bit-tern	bol-ster
bas-ile	bat-ter	blank-ness	bon-dage
bal-ance	battle	blan-ket	bon-net
bag-gage	bai-liff	blem-ish	boo-by
bald-ness	beau-ty	blind-fold	book-ish
ban-dage	beck-on	blind-ness	bor-der
ban-dy	bed-stead	blif-ter	bor-row
bane-ful	beg-gar	block-head	bot-tom
ba-nish	bel-lows	blood-shot	boun-ty
bank-er	bet-ter	blos-som	bow-els
ban-quet	be-ver	blow-ing	boy-ish
ban-ter	ber-ry	blub-ber	brace-let
bap-tism	be-som	blun-der	

LESSON VII.

Last of all, God made Man, of the Dust of the Earth, and called his Name Adam; and Adam gave Names to all the Beasts, Fowls, and Fishes which were created. But as God had made a Male and a Female of every living Thing except Woman, he therefore brought a deep Sleep upon Adam, and took a Rib out of his Side, of which he formed a Woman, and her Name was called Eve; and from these two sprung all the people of the Earth.

LESSON VIII.

God, that made the World, and all Things in it; he is Lord of all, and dwells not in a House that is made with Hands.

Nor is he in Need of one Thing, since he gives to all, Life, Breath, and all good Things.

LESSON IX.

The Lord has made of one Blood all Sorts of Men, to dwell on the Face of all the Earth, and has fixed the Times and Bounds of their Place, that they should seek the Lord, if by some Means they might find him, though he be not far from each of us.

LESSON X.

For in the Lord we live, move, and are; for we are all his Seed.

Since then we are the Seed of God, we ought not to think that he is like Gold, Wood, or Stone, cut in due Form by the Art of Man.

LESSON XI.

The Lord God made Man at first in a State of Bliss; but through Sin he fell from that State, into a State of Sin and Misery.

Christ our Lord came down from on high, to save Man from Sin and Death.

His Birth was mean and low; his Life meek and free from Pride; his Laws he gave to the World, and by him we have all Hope to live in Bliss and Joy, when the World shall come to an End.

LESSON XII.

Let us all, here on Earth, strive to be like him; that is, let us be good as he was good, and meek as he was meek.

Low in our own Eyes as he was; then he will raise us up on high, and make us the Sons of God.

LESSON XIII.

Our Lord Christ Jesus came down into this World, to save Men. He taught the right Way to the next, and did shew us the path we should walk in.

But when all this Good was done for us, he was nailed up to a Cross; he was laid in the Grave; and, for our Sakes, went through the Vale of Death that we might live, and be Heirs of Bliss.

TABLE VIII. *Continued.*

B Reast-plate	bro-ker	bul-lock	but-ter
bran-dish	bro-ther	bul-rush	but-ton
bram-ble	bru-tal	bul-wark	bux-om
bra-zen	brut-ish	bun-dle	buz-zard
breath-less	bub-ble	bur-den	Cab-bage
bri-dle	buck-et	burn-ish	cab-bin
brief-ly	buck-ler	bur-gefs	cal-dron
bri-er	buc-kle	burn-ing	cam-bric
brim-stone	buck-ram	bu-ry	Cam-bridg
bri-ny	bud-get	bush-el	cam-blet
Brit-ish	buf-fet	bus-tle	cam-el
brit-tle	bul-let	but-cher	cam-phor

can-al	cer-tain	chym-ist	com-frey
can-cel	cha-lice	ci-der	com-mon
can-dle	chal-dron	ci-pher	com-mune
can-ker	chal-lenge	ciel-ing	com-pact
can-non	cham-ber	cis-tern	com-pais
can-ton	chan-cel	ci-tron	com-ma
can-vas	chand-ler	ci-ty	com-merce
ca-per	chan-nel	ci-vet	com-pound
ca-pon	chap-man	ci-vil	con-cord
cap-tain	chap-let	cla-mour	con-course
cap-tive	chap-lain	clap-per	con-duct
car-cass	chap-ter	cla-ret	con-duit
car-go	cha-pel	cla-ry	con-flict
car-nal	char-ger	cler-gy	con-quer
care-ful	charm-er	cli-ent	con-fort
car-nage	charm-ing	cli-mate	con-stant
car-pet	char-ter	clo-set	con-strue
car-rot	cha-sten	cloi-ster	con-test
car-ry	chat-tels	clou-dy	con-trite
car-ver	cheap-en	clo-ven	con-vent
case-ment	chear-ful	clu-ster	con-verse
cas-tle	che-rish	clut-ter	con-vex
cask-et	cher-ry	cock-ney	con-vict
cau-dle	chef-nut	cof-fee	con-vey
cau-sey	Chef-ter	cof-fin	cool-ness
caul-dron	child-hood	col-lar	coo-per
ca-vil	child-ish	col-lege	cop per
ce-dar	chil-dren	col-lop	co-py
cel-lar	chim-ney	co-lours	co-ral
cen-ser	chis-sel	co-lumn	cor-ner
cen-sure	chas-er	come-ly	cor-net
cen-ture	chris-ten	co-met	cof-set
cen-try	chuck-el	com-fort	cof-tive
cen-ter	chur-lish	com-bat	cost-ard

coun-ter	dam-ask	doubt-less	ed-dy
coun-ty	dam-fel	Do-ver	e-dict
cou-ple	dam-son	dough-ty	ef-fort
cou-rage	dan-dle	dow-er	eigh-ty
cou-sin	dan-driff	dow-lafs	ei-ther
cow-slip	dan-gle	down-ward	el-bow
cox-comb	dark-nefs	dow-ny	el-der
crack-nels	dar-ling	drow-zy	em-ber
craf-ty	dar-nel	drab-ler	em-blem
crea-ture	da-ftard	dra-gon	en-try
cre-dit	daugh-ter	dra-per	en-voy
cri-er	daz-zle	draw-er	en-vy
crim-son	dead-ly	draw-ing	e-qual
crook-ed	death-less	dread-ful	ef-fay
crot-chet	de-cent	dream-er	e-vil
cru-el	de-ift	driv-er	er-min
crop-per	de-luge	drop-fy	er-rant
cud-gel	dew-lap	drub-bing	er-ror
cul-ture	di-al	drou-fy	e-ven
cun-ning	di-et	drum-mer	Eu-robe
cu-rate	dif-fer	drunk-ard	eu-nuch
cur-dle	dim-pel	dry-shod	ex-it
cur-ling	din-ner	duke-dom	Fa-ble
cuf-tom	dis-cord	du-ty	fa-bric
cut-ler	dis-mal	dwin-dle	fac-tor
cy-prefs	dis-own	Ea-gle	fag-got
cyg-net	dis-tance	ea-ger	faith-ful
cym-bol	di-vers	ear-ly	fal-con
Dag-ger	diz-zy	ear-nest	falf-hood
dag-gle	doc-tor	earth-quake	fam-ish
dain-ty	dole-ful	earth-en	fa-mous
dai-ry	dol-phin	Eaft-er	far-thing
dal-ly	do-tard	east-ward	fan-cy
dam-age	doubt-ful	ea-fy	farm-er

far-row	faul-ter	fee-ble	fe-male
fast-en	fa-vour	feel-ing	fer-ment
fa-tal	fear-ful	fel-lon	fer-ret
fat-ness	fea-thers	fel-low	fer-ry

A few Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON I.

LORD, who shall dwell in thy House, or who shall rest on thy holy Hill.

He that leads a godly Life, and doth the Things which is right, and speaks the Truth from his Heart.

He that sets no Bounds by his own Ways, but is low in his own Eyes, and makes much of them that fear the Lord.

He that hath not done Ill to his Friend, nor spoke Ill of him.

He that hath done Good to his Neighbour, and not done ill Things, shall not fall, but stand fast to the End.

LESSON II.

Keep me, O God, for in thee have I put my Trust.

O my Soul, thou hast said to the Lord, Thou art my God: my Goods are of no Worth unto thee.

All my Joy is in the Saints that are in the Earth, and such as love thy Way.

My Heart is glad, my Joy is great.

For Thou, Lord, hast delivered my Soul from Death, and my Feet from falling; that I may walk before God in the Light of the Living.

LESSON III.

I will love thee, O Lord, my Strength, the Lord is my Rock, and my strong Hold, my God and my Might, in whom I will trust.

I will call on the Lord for Help ; so shall I be safe from them that hate me.

The Pains of Hell came round me ; the Snares of Death took hold upon me.

But I will call on the Lord, and make my Complaint to my God.

So shall he hear my Voice out of his holy Hill, and my Complaint shall come to him.

LESSON IV.

The Way of God is a pure and holy Way, the Word of the Lord is true, just, and endures for ever.

The Lord keeps all those that put their Trust in him.

For, who is God but the Lord ; or, who hath Strength but our God.

It is God that girds me with Strength of War, and makes my Way pleasing unto him.

He makes my Feet like Hart's Feet, and sets me up on high.

For this Cause will I give Thanks unto thee, O Lord, and sing Praise unto thy holy Name.

LESSON V.

My God, look on me, why hast thou left me, and are so far from my Health, and from the Words of my Complaint ?

Our old Men did hope in thee, they did trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

They did call on thee, and thou didst save them ; they put their Trust in thee, and thou didst help them.

LESSON VI.

To thee, O Lord, will I lift up my Soul,
my God, I have put my Trust in thee; O let
me not be brought to Shame.

For all they that hope in thee shall have Joy;
but such as go out of thy Way shall be brought
low.

Shew me thy Ways, O Lord, and teach me
thy Paths.

Lead me forth in thy Truth, and learn me,
for thou art the God of my Health; in thee
hath been my Hope all the Day long.

T A B L E VIII. *Continued.*

F Es-ter	flat-ter	form-al	fur-nish
fet-ter	flesh-ly	for-tune	fur-ther
fe-ver	fla-vour	found-er	fu-ry
few-el	flo-rist	four-fold	fus-ty
fif-ty	floun-der	foun-tain	fu-ture
fil-berd	flow-ers	fow-ler	Gain-say
fid-dle	flu-ent	fra-grant	gaf-fer
fi-gure	flut-ter	free-ly	gal-lant
fil-thy	fol-low	fren-zy	game-ster
fi-nal	fon-dle	friend-ly	gam-mon
fi-nite	fool-ish	fros-ty	gan-der
fi-nish	foot-man	froz-en	gan-grene
fir-kin	fore-cast	fru-gal	gar-land
firm-ness	fore-head	fruit-ful	garn-ish
fix-ed	fore-most	ful-ness	gar-ret
flab-by	fore-sight	fu-mous	ga-ther
flag-gon	for-est	fum-ble	gast-ly
flan-nel	form-er	fun-ny	gau-dy

ga-zing	gra-vy	hand-maid	herb-age
gen-der	grey-hound	hand-some	herd-man
gen-tile	grea-sy	han-dy	her-mit
gen-tle	great-nefs	hang-er	her-rings
gen-try	gree-dy	hang-ings	hew-er
gef-ture	green-iff	hank-er	hick-up
gi-ant	greet-ing	han-fel	hig-ler
gib-bet	grie-vance	hap-py	hil-lock
gid-dy	grie-vous	har-bour	hin-der
gin-gle	grind-er	hard-en	hin-drance
gild-ing	grif-tle	har-dy	hire-lings
gin-ger	groan-ing	har-lot	hi-ther
gimb-let	gro-cer	harm-lefs	hoa-ry
gir-dle	ground-lefs	har-nefs	hoarfe-nefs
giz-zard	gruff-nefs	har-row	hob-ble
glad-nefs	guilt-lefs	har-veft	hogf-head
glean-ings	guil-ty	hatch-et	hol-low
glim-mer	gun-ner	haugh-ty	ho-ly
glea-ming	guf-fet	hate-ful	hom-age
glo-ry	gut-ter	ha-tred	ho-neft
glaf-ly	gut-tle	ha-zard	hood-wink
glut-ton	guz-zle	ha-zy	hope-ful
goat-iff	Ha-bit	hear-ing	hor-rid
gob-let	hack-ney	heark-en	hor-ror
gol-den	had-dock	hear-ty	horfe-leech
gof-lin	hag-gel	heart-lefs	horfe-man
gof-fip	hai-ry	hea-ven	hof-tage
gou-ty	hail-ftone	hea-then	hof-tile
grace-ful	hal-berd	hea-vy	hou-fhold
gram-mar	hal-low	hel-met	huf-fing
gran-deur	ham-let	He-brew	hu-mane
graf-sy	ham-mer	help-ful	hum-ble
gra-tis	ham-per	hence-forth	hu-mour
gra-zing	hand-ful	hem-lock	hun-dred

hun-gry	judg-ment	lar-der	lo-cust
hus-band	jug-gle	large-ness	lodg-ment
hys-sop	ju-lep	last-ly	lof-ty
Im-age	jum-ble	lat-chet	loi-ter
in-cense	junc-ture	la-ther	loose-ness
in-cest	jus-tice	lat-ten	lord-ly
in-dex	Keep-er	lat-tice	love-ly
in-fant	ken-nel	la-ver	low-ness
in-fect	ker-nel	laugh-ter	loy-al
in-stant	kid-nap	law-yer	lu-cid
in-stinct	kid-ney	la-zy	lug-gage
in-ward	kin-dle	lean-ness	lum-ber
i-ron	kind-ness	lea-ther	lurch-er
is-sue	king-dom	learn-ing	lust-ful
i-tem	kins-man	length-en	lus-ter
jab-ber	kitch-en	lep-rous	Ma-jor
jag-ged	kna-vish	lewd-ness	mal-let
jal-lap	kneel-ing	li-bel	mam-mon
jan-gle	know-ing	li-cence	man-date
jar-gon	know-ledge	light-ning	man-drake
jas-per	knuc-kles	lim-ber	man-ger
jarr-ing	La-bour	li-mit	man-gle
jave-lin	lac-key	lim-ner	man-ly
jay-lor	lad-der	lin-guist	man-ners
jea-lous	la-ding	li-quer	man-tle
jel-ly	la-dle	li-quid	ma-ny
jest-er	la-dy	list-ed	mar-ket
Je-suit	lam-kin	lit-ter	mar-ble
Jew-ish	lan-cet	lit-tle	mar-quis
jig-gle	land-lord	live-ly	mar-shal
join-ture	land-scape	liz-ard	mar-tyr
jol-ly	lan-guish	lob-by	ma-son
jour-ney	lap-pet	lob-ster	mas-ter
joy-ful	lap-wing	lock-et	mas-tick

mend-ing	most-ly	Nep-tune	on-set
mer-chant	mo-tive	ner-vous	o-pen
mer-cy	move-ment	new-ness	op-tick
mes-sage	mourn-ful	nib-ble	o-ral
med-dle	muck-worm	nice-ly	o-range
mid-wife	muf-fle	nig-gard	or-chard
migh-ty	mul-let	nim-ble	or-gan
mil-ler	mum-ble	nip-pers	o-ver
mil-dew	mur-der	no-ble	out-cast
mim-ick	mur-mur	nog-gin	out-cry
mind-ful	mu-sick	non-age	out-mosc
mat-ter	mus-ket	non-suit	out-rage
max-im	mus-lin	nos-tril	out-side
may-or	mus-tard	no-tice	out-ward
mea-sure	mut-ton	no-vel	out-works
med-dle	muz-zel	num-ber	ox-en
meek-ness	myr-tle	nur-ture	Pack-age
mel-low	mys-tick	nu-fance	pad-dle
mem-ber	Na-ked	nut-meg	pad-dock
men-ace	name-less	nuz-zel	pad-lock
mi-nim	nap-kin	Oaf-ish	pa-gan
min-gle	nar-row	ob-ject	pain-ful
mis-chief	nas-ty	of-fal	paint-er
mix-ture	na-tive	ob-long	paint-ing
mo-del	na-ture	o-dour	pal-ace
mo-dera	na-vel	of-fer	pal-ate
moi-sture	na-vy	of-fice	pale-ness
mon-key	naugh-ty	o-gle	pal-let
mon-ster	neat-ness	oint-ment	pan-cake
mor-al	need-ful	old-er	pan-try
mor-sel	neigh-bour	o-live	pa-per
mor-tar	nei-ther	o-men	pa-pist

LESSON VII.

O Lord, think not on the Sins of my Youth,
but think on me, O Lord, for my Good.

All the Paths of the Lord are Truth to such as
keep his Laws.

What Man is he that fears the Lord; him
shall he teach in the Way he shall chuse.

His Soul shall dwell at Ease, and his Seed shall
inherit the Land.

LESSON VIII.

The Lord is my Light, and my Health; whom
then shall I fear? The Lord is the Strength of
my Life; whom then shall I dread?

When bad Men, who are my Foes, came home
to destroy me, they fell down.

Though an Host of Men were laid to catch
me, yet shall not my Heart fear; and though
they raise up War against me, yet I will put my
Trust in him.

Set up thyself, O God, above the Heavens;
and thy Glory above all the Earth.

LESSON IX.

Hear my Voice, O Lord, when I cry to thee;
O hide not thy Face from me.

Thou hast been my Help, leave me not; nor
go from me; for thou, O God, thou art my God;
early will I seek thee.

When my Friends leave me, my God takes
Care of me.

Give me not up to the Will of my Foes, for
such as speak Wrong rise up to do me Hurt.

I should faint, but that I think of thy Love,
O God, and live.

LESSON X.

I will praise thee, O Lord, for thou hast set me up, and not made my Foes to triumph over me.

O Lord, my God, I did cry unto thee, and thou didst hear me.

Thou, Lord, hast brought my Soul out of Hell: Thou hast kept my Life from them that go down into the Pit.

LESSON XI.

Let all the Earth fear the Lord; stand in Awe of him all ye that dwell in the World.

For he spoke, and it was done; he gave his Word, and it stood fast.

There is no King that can save his own self by a great Host, nor a great Man by much Strength.

For the Lord will judge his People according unto Right; he will defend the Children of the Poor, and punish the Wrong-doer.

LESSON XII.

I will at all Times give Thanks unto the Lord; his Praise shall be in my Mouth.

I sought the Lord, and he heard me; yea, he did save me out of all my Fear.

O taste and see how good the Lord is; the Man is blest that trusts in him.

O fear the Lord, ye that are his Saints; for they that fear him lack no good Thing.

Love the Lord, and he shall give thee what thine Heart doth wish for.

Keep thy Tongue from Ill; and thy Lips that they speak no Guile.

T A B L E VIII. *Continued.*

P Ar-boil	pe-ril	plaif-ter	poul-try
par-cel	per-ish	plat-ted	poun-dage
parch-ment	per-jure	plat-ter	pow-der
par-don	per-ry	play-er	pow-er
pa-rents	per-son	play-ing	poyn-ing
pa-rish	pert-ness	plot-ter	prat-tle
par-ley	phan-tom	plough-man	pre-cept
par-lour	phi-al	plu-mage	pre-face
par-rot	phren-zy	plumb-line	pre-late
par-son	phy-sick	plum-mer	pre-lude
part-ner	pic-kle	plu-ral	pres-age
pas-sage	pick-lock	ply-ing	pres-ence
pa-stor	pic-ture	poach-ing	prim-er
pas-sive	pier-cing	pock-et	prin-cess
pa-tent	pil-fer	po-et	pri-vate
pave-ment	pil-grim	poi-son	pro-duct
pay-ment	pil-lage	po-ker	prof-it
pea-cock	pi-lot	pol-ish	pro-gress
peb-ble	pim-ple	pol-lard	pro-mise
ped-lar	pin-cers	pom-pous	prof-per
peep-er	pi-per	pon-der	prof-trate
peev-ish	pip-pin	po-pish	proud-ly
pen-ny	pi-rate	pop-py	pru-dent
pen-sive	pis-mire	por-rage	psalm-ist
pel-ting	pis-tol	por-tal	psal-ter
pen-ance	pitch-er	pos-set	pub-lick
pen-dant	pit-tance	pos-ture	pub-lish
pen-man	plak-et	po-tent	pud-ding
pep-per	pla-net	pot-ter	pui-pit
per-fect	plan-ter	pot-tie	pum-mel

pump-ing	ran-ter	rud-der	sau-sage
pump-kin	rap-ine	rue-ful	scab-bard
pun-ish	rap-ture	ruf-ful	scaf-fold
pup-py	rash-ness	rug-ged	scam-per
pur-blind	rath-er	ru-in	scan-dal
puz-zle	rat-tle	ru-ler	scar-let
Quag-mire	rav-en	rum-ble	scat-ter
qua-ker	raw-ness	rum-mer	scho-lar
qual-mish	rea-der	ru-mour	sci-ence
quar-rel	re-al	rum-ple	scof-fer
quar-ry	rea-per	rund-let	scol-lop
quar-ter	rea-son	run-ning	scorn-ful
que-ry	re-bel	rup-ture	scoun-drel
quib-ble	reck-on	ruf-tick	scrib-ble
quick-ly	re-cord	ruf-ty	scrip-ture
quin-sey	rest-less	Sab-bath	scru-ple
quin-tal	rib-band	sa-ble	scuf-ful
quo-rum	rich-es	sa-bre	scul-ler
Rab-ble	rid-dance	sad-dle	sculp-ture
rab-bet	ri-der	safe-ty	scur-vy
rac-ket	ri-ful	saf-fron	sea-son
rad-ish	right-ful	sail-or	se-cret
raf-ful	ri-ot	sal-lad	see-dy
raf-ter	ri-val	sal-mon	seem-ly
rag-ged	ri-ver	salt-ish	sen-ate
rain-bow	riv-et	sal-vage	sen-tence
rai-ment	roar-ing	samp-ler	se-quel
rai-sed	rob-ber	san-dal	ser-mon
ral-ly	rock-et	san-guine	ser-pent
ram-ble	Ro-mish	sap-py	ser-vant
ram-mer	rough-ly	satch-el	ser-vice
ram-part	roy-al	Sa-turn	set-tle
ran-dom	ru-by	sa-tyr	sew-er
ran-som	rub-bish	sau-cer	sex-ton

shab-by	sir-rah	sound-ness	steer-age
shac-kle	sif-ter	span-gle	stiff-en
sha-dow	six-ty	Span-ish	sti-fle
shag-ged	skel-let	spar-row	still-ness
shal-low	skil-ful	speak-ing	stin-gy
sham-bles	skip-per	speck-led	stir-rup
shape-less	slack-ness	speech-less	stom-ach
shar-pen	slander	spee-dy	sto-ny
shat-ter	slaugh-ter	spi-der	sto-ry
shear-ing	slav-ish	spi-nach	stout-ness
shel-ter	slee-py	spin-dle	strag-gle
sher-iff	slip-per	spin-net	strick-en
shil-ling	sloth-ful	spit-tle	strict-ly
ship-wreck	slo-ven	spite-ful	stri-king
shock-ing	slug-gard	splin-ter	strip-ling
short-en	slum-ber	sport-ing	struc-ture
shot-ten	slut-tish	spot-less	strug-gle
shov-el	smel-ling	sprin-kle	stub-born
shoul-der	smug-gle	spun-gy	stu-dent
show-er	smut-ty	squan-der	stur-dy
shuf-fle	snaf-fle	squeam-ish	sub-ject
shut-ter	snag-gy	sta-ble	suc-cour
shut-tle	snap-per	tag-ger	suck-ling
sick-ness	sneak-ing	stall-ed	sud-den
sight-less	snot-ty	stam-mer	su-et
sig-nal	snuf-fers	stan-dish	suf-fer
sil-ence	sod-den	sta-ple	sul-try
sil-ver	soft-en	star-tle	sum-mer
sim-ple	so-journ	state-ly	sum-mons
sin-ew	so-lid	sta-ting	Sun-day
sin-ful	for-did	sta-ture	sup-per
sing-ing	for-row	stat-ute	sure-ness
sin-gle	for-ry	sted-fast	sur-feit
sir-name	fot-tish	stee-ple	sur-name

fur-vey	ten-der	tin-sel	trip-ple
fwad-dle	tenth-ly	tip-pet	trip-ping
fwag-ger	ter-ras	tip-sey	tri-umph
fwal-low	ter-ror	tire-some	troop-er
fwan-skin	tes-ty	ti-tle	tro-phy
fwar-thy	tet-ter	tit-tle	trot-ter
sweat-ing	thank-ful	toi-let	tru-ant
sweep-ing	thatch-er	to-ken	truc-kle
sweet-ness	there-fore	ton-nage	true-ly
swel-ling	thick-et	tooth-less	trum-pet
swift-ness	thiev-ish	tor-ment	trun-dle
swim-ming	thim-ble	tor-rent	trus-ty
syst-tem	think-ing	tor-ture	tuck-er
Tab-by	thir-fty	to-tal	Tues-day
ta-ble	thor-ny	tot-ter	tu-lip
tac-kel	thought-ful	touch-wood	tum-bler
tai-lor	thou-sand	tow-el	tu-mid
tal-ent	threat-en	town-ship	tu-mor
tame-ly	thresh-er	trad-ing	tun-nel
tam-my	throb-bing	traf-fick	tur-ban
tan-gle	thump-ing	traitor	tur-nip
rank-ard	thun-der	tram-mel	tur-tle
tan-sy	Thurs-day	trea-cle	Tus-can
tap-ster	tick-et	trea-son	tu-tor
tar-dy	ti-dy	trea-tise	twi-light
tar-get	tight-en	treat-ment	twink-ling
taste-less	til-lage	trem-ble	ty-rant
tat-tle	til-ler	tre-pid	Um-pire
taw-ny	tim-ber	tref-pass	un-cle
taw-dry	time-ly	tri-bune	up-per
tel-ler	tinc-ture	tric-kle	up-right
tem-pest	tin-der	tri-ple	up-shot
temp-ter	tin-gle	trig-ger	u-rine
ten-ant	tink-ling	trim-mer	u-sage

use-ful	ves-try	wag-gon	weep-ing
ush-er	vic-ar	wai-ter	weigh-ty
ut-most	vic-tor	wake-ful	wel-fare
va-cant	vig-our	wal-let	wet-shod
va-grant	vil-lain	wal-low	wheat-en
vain-ly	vint-ner	wal-nut	whif-per
val-ley	vi-al	want-ing	whol-some
va-lid	vi-per	wan-der	wi-dow
van-quish	vir-gin	wan-ton	will-ing
var-nish	vis-age	war-fare	wind-ward
va-ry	vis-it	war-like	win-ter
vas-sal	vi-tal	war-rant	wif-dom
vel-vet	vix-en	wash-ing	wor-ship
vend-er	vo-cal	wasp-ish	yar-row
ven-om	void-ance	waste-ful	year-ly
ven-ture	vo-lant	wat-tle	yel-low
Ve-nus	vol-ley	wa-ver	yeo-man
ver-bal	vol-ume	way-lay	yon-der
ver-dant	vo-mit	way-ward	young-ish
ver-dict	voy-age	weak-en	youth-ful
ver-juice	vul-gar	weal-thy	za-ny
ver-min	vul-ture	wea-pon	zea-lot
ver-sed	Wa-ger	wea-ther	zea-lous

More easy Lessons.

LESSON I.

WISDOM is far better than much Riches ;
take fast hold of her, and thou shalt
never want.

I loved her, and sought her out from my
Youth, to make her my Spouse, because I was a
Lover of her Beauty.

For she is knowing in the Laws of God ; and
delights in the Works of his Hands.

LESSON VIII.

To all Things there is a season, and a Time to every purpose under the Heaven.

A Time to be born, and a Time to die ; a Time to plant, and a Time to pluck up that which is planted.

A Time to kill, and a Time to heal ; a Time to break down, and a Time to build up.

A Time to weep, and a Time to laugh ; a Time to mourn, and a Time to dance.

A Time to get, and a Time to lose ; a Time to keep, and a Time to cast away.

A Time to love, and a Time to hate ; a Time of War, and a Time of Peace.

LESSON IX.

I know that there is no Good in them, but for a Man to rejoice, and to do Good in his Life Time : and also that every Man should eat and drink, and enjoy the Good of all his Labour : it is the Gift of God.

I know that what God doth, it shall be for ever ; nothing can be put to it, nor any Thing taken from it ; and God doth it, that Men should fear before him.

I said in my Heart, God shall judge the Just, and the Unjust ; for there is a Time for every Purpose, for every Work.

LESSON VI.

He that honours his Father shall have a long Life; and he that obeys the Commands of the Lord, shall be a Comfort to his Mother.

Honour thy Father and Mother, both in Word and Deed, that a Blessing may come upon thee from them.

Help thy Father and Mother in their Age, and grieve them not as long as they live.

LESSON VII.

Reverence their Persons, observe their Precepts, obey their Commands, and conform to their Advice; bear their Reproofs, and submit to their Corrections; leave off all Sourness and Fondness of thy own Ways; be patient, dutiful, and humble to thy Teachers, and hearken not to those who would wickedly teach thee to despise them.

TABLE IX.

Words of Two Syllables; the Accent on the last.

A -Base	ac-quit	ad-orn	a-larm
a-bate	ac-quire	af-fair	a-las
a-bide	ad-here	af-flict	a-lert
a-bove	ad-journ	af-front	a-like
ab-jure	ad-just	a-gain	a-live
ab-surd	ad-jure	a-against	al-ledge
ab-sorb	ad-mit	ag-gress	al-low
ac-cept	ad-vance	ag-grieve	al-lies
ac-cuse	ad-vise	a-go	al-lot
ac-quaint	ad-vice	a-ground	al-lude

al-lure	at-tend	be-yond	con-ceit
a-loft	at-tire	blas-pheme	con-ceive
a-lone	a-vail	bu-reau	con-cern
a-long	a-vert	buf-foon	con-cert
a-loof	a-verse	Ca-bal	con-cise
a-maze	a-venge	ca-rouse	con-clude
a-mend	a-void	ca-jole	con-cur
a-muse	a-vow	cal-cine	con-demn
an-noy	a-wait	ca-nal	con-duct
ap-peal	a-wake	car-bine	con-fer
ap-pear	a-way	ca-ress	con-fess
ap-pease	Ba-boon	ca-reer	con-fide
ap-plause	be-come	ca-shier	con-fine
ap-point	be-cause	cas-cade	con-firm
ap-ply	be-friend	ce-ment	con-found
ap-proach	be-head	col-lect	con-front
ap-prove	be-hold	com-mand	con-fute
a-rise	be-neath	com-mence	con-geal
a-rose	be-quest	com-mend	con-join
ar-rest	be-seech	com-mit	con-jure
ar-ret	be-seem	com-mode	con-joint
as-cend	be-set	com-mune	con-nive
as-cent	be-smote	com-pare	con-sent
a-side	be-smut	com-pel	con-serve
as-fault	be-stir	com-pile	con-sign
as-sent	be-stow	com-plete	con-sist
as-fert	be-stride	com-ply	con-sole
as-sist	be-times	com-port	con-sort
as-sume	be-tray	com-pose	con-spire
as-sure	be-troth	com-pound	con-strain
as-swage	be-tween	com-press	con-straint
as-stray	be-wail	com-prise	con-struct
a-stride	be-ware	com-pute	con-sul
at-test	be-witch	con-ceal	con-sume

con-tain	de-cree	de-scribe	dis-dain
con-temn	de-cry	de-fert	dis-ease
con-tempt	de-duct	de-fire	dis-grace
con-tend	de-face	de-sign	dis-guise
con-tent	de-fend	de-spond	dis-gust
con-test	de-fence	de-privé	dis-join
con-tract	de-fer	de-pute	dis-may
con-trive	de-file	de-ride	dis-miss
con-troul	de-form	de-rive	dis-patch
con-vene	de-grade	de-stroy	dis-pel
con-verse	de-gree	de-rect	dis-pense
con-vert	de-ject	de-test	dis-perse
con-vey	de-lay	de-vise	dis-place
con-vict	de-light	de-vote	dis-please
con-vince	de-lude	de-vour	dis-solve
con-voy	de-mand	de-vout	dis-til
cor-rect	de-mean	dis-fuse	dis-tort
cor-rupt	de-mise	di-gest	dis-tress
cur-tail	de-mur	di-gress	dis-turb
De-bar	de-mure	di-late	di-vide
de-base	de-nounce	dis-arm	di-vorce
de-bate	de-part	dis-burse	E-clipse
de-cease	de-pend	dis-charge	e-dict
de-ceive	de-plore	dis-claim	ef-fect
de-cide	de-pose	dis-close	e-ject
de-claim	de-prave	dis-count	e-lapse
de-clare	de-press	dis-course	e-late
de-cline	de-scant	dis-creet	e-lect
de-coy	de-scend	dis-cuss	e-lude

*More Easy Lessons.**From the Psalms.*

LESSON I.

O Be joyful in the Lord, all ye Lands ; serve the Lord with Gladness ; and come before his Presence with a Song.

Be ye sure that the Lord he is God ; it is he that hath made us, and not we ourselves ; we are his People, and the Sheep of his Pasture

LESSON II.

O go your Way into his Gates, and give Thanks, and into his Courts with Praise ; be thankful unto him and speak Good of his Name.

For the Lord is gracious, his Mercy is for ever, and his Truth will endure from one Age to another.

LESSON III.

All Rivers run into the Sea, yet the Sea is not full ; unto the Place from whence the Rivers came, thither they return again.

All Things are full of Labour, Man cannot utter it : the Eye is not filled with Seeing, nor the Ear with Hearing.

The Thing that hath been, it is that which shall be ; and that which is done, is that which shall be done, and there is no new Thing under the Sun,

LESSON IV.

Is there any Thing whereof it may be said, See, this is new? It hath been of old Time, which was before us.

I the Preacher was King, and I give my Heart to search and seek out by Wisdom, all Things that are done under Heaven.

This fore Travel hath God given to the Sons of Men.

I have seen all the Works that are done under the Sun, and behold they are all vain and vexing of the Spirit.

LESSON V.

That which is crooked cannot be made strait : and that which is wanting, cannot be numbered.

For in much Wisdom is much Grief, and he that increaseth in Knowledge, doth increase Sorrow.

I said of Laughter, it is Madness; and of Mirth, what doth it?

What mine Eyes did desire, I kept not from them, I with-held not my Heart from any Joy; for my Heart did rejoice in all my Labour; and this was the Profit of all my Labour.

LESSON VI.

Then I looked on all my Works that my Hands had wrought, and on the Labour that I had laboured to do, and behold all was vain and vexing of Spirit, and there was no Profit under the Sun.

Then I saw that Wisdom excels Folly, as far as Light excels Darkness.

The Wise Man's Eyes are in his Head; but the Fool walketh in Darkness; and I myself did perceive also, that one Event happens to them all.

TABLE IX. *Continued.*

E m-bark	e-state	for-bear	in-clude
em-boss	e-steem	for-bid	in-croach
em-ploy	e-vade	for-born	in-fist
en-plead	e-vent	fore-arm	in-flame
en-chant	e-vert	fore-bode	in-flict
en-close	e-vince	fore-cast	in-form
en-croach	ex-act	fore-go	in-fuse
en-dite	ex-alt	fore-know	in-gage
en-dorse	ex-ceed	fore-see	in-gross
en-dure	ex-cept	fore-stal	in-join
en-force	ex-cess	fore-tel	in-nate
en-gage	ex-cite	fore-warn	in-quire
en-grave	ex-claim	Gen-teel	in-rol
en-joy	ex-clude	gal-loon	in-spire
en-large	ex-cuse	Ha-rangue	in-snare
en-quire	ex-empt	huz-za	in-struct
en-rage	ex-ert	him-self	in-tent
en-rich	ex-hale	Im-bark	in-trigue
en-sue	ex-haust	im-balm	in-trude
en-tail	ex-ist	im-mense	in-trust
en-ter	ex-pand	im-merge	in-vent
en-thral	ex-pect	im-pail	in-vert
en-tice	ex-pend	im-pair	in-veigh
en-throne	ex-pert	im-part	in-vest
en-trap	ex-port	im-plant	in-volve
e-nough	ex-pound	im-ploy	La-ment
e-quip	ex-prefs	im-port	Ma-chine
e-rect	ex-tend	im-pose	main-tain
es-chew	ex-tol	im-prove	ma-ture
es-cort	ex-tract	im-pute	mis-call
e-spouse	ex-treme	im-pure	mis-chance
e-spy	Fa-tigue	in-chant	mis-count

mis-deeds	per-ceive	pro-vide	re-main
mis-give	per-due	pro-voke	re-mark
mis-hap	per-form	pur-sue	re-mind
mis-judge	per-fume	Re-bel	re-mote
mis-lead	per-haps	re-cite	re-move
mis-name	per-vert	re-claim	re-mount
mis-pent	per-use	re-cluse	re-new
mis-print	pos-sess	re-coil	re-nounce
mis-rule	post-pone	re-cord	re-nown
mis-take	pre-fer	re-cruit	re-pair
mis-teach	pre-fix	re-cur	re-pay
mis-trust	pre-pare	re-deem	re-ply
mis-use	pre-scribe	re-dound	re-pose
Neg-lect	pre-serve	re-dress	re-print
O-bey	pre-side	re-duce	re-proach
ob-ject	pre-sume	re-fer	re-proof
ob-lige	pre-tence	re-fine	re-prove
ob-scene	pre-tend	re-form	re-pulse
ob-scure	pre-vail	re-frain	re-quest
ob-serve	pre-vent	re-fund	re-quire
ob-struct	pro-ceed	re-fuse	re-sent
ob-trude	pro-cure	re-gain	re-serve
ob-tuse	pro-duce	re-gale	re-sign
oc-cur	pro-fane	re-gard	re-sist
op-pose	pro-fuse	re-gret	re-solve
op-press	pro-ject	re-ject	re-spect
or-dain	pro-mote	re-joice	re-store
out-bid	pro-nounce	re-join	re-tain
out-learn	pro-pense	re-lapse	re-tard
out-live	pro-pose	re-late	re-tire
out-right	pro-pound	re-lax	re-treat
out-strip	pro-test	re-lent	re-venge
out-wit	pro-tect	re-leave	re-vile
Par-take	pro-tract	re-ly	re-volve

re-ward	thence-forth	un-do	un-man
ro-mance	through-out	un-dress	un-mask
Sa-lute	tor-ment	un-due	un-moor
se-cure	tran-scend	un-fair	un-paid
se-dan	trans-gress	un-fit	un-ripe
se-date	trans-late	un-fold	un-safe
se-duce	tre-pan	un-gird	un-say
se-rene	truf-tee	un-girt	un-seen
sub-lime	Un-apt	un-glue	un-set
sub-mit	un-bar	un-hasp	un-shod
sub-scribe	un-bend	un-hinge	un-sound
sub-side	un-bind	un-hook	un-spent
sub-sist	un-blest	un-horse	un-stop
sub-vert	un-bolt	un-hurt	un-taught
suc-ceed	un-born	un-joint	un-tie
sup-ply	un-bought	u-nite	un-true
sup-press	un-bound	un-knit	un-twist
sur-vey	un-brace	un-known	un-veil
sur-round	un-case	un-lace	un-warn
sus-pence	un-chain	un-lade	un-yoke
sus-pend	un-caught	un-like	up-braid
sus-tain	un-chaste	un-load	up-hold
Them-selves	un-clasp	un-lock	u-surp
there-of	un-close	un-loose	where-with
there-with	un-couth	un-made	with-stand

LESSON VII.

What Profit hath he that worketh, in that wherein he labours.

I have seen the Travel which God hath given to the Sons of Men, to be employed in it.

He hath made all Things with Beauty in his Time: also he hath set the World in their Heart, so that no Man can find out the Work that God maketh, from the first to the last.

LESSON II.

Desire not Riches, that flee away ; but desire Wisdom, that worketh all Things.

For, it is Wisdom that cometh from the Lord, and is with him for ever.

Who can find out the Height of Heaven, and the Breadth of the Earth, and the Depth of Wisdom ?

LESSON III.

The Word of God Most High is the Fountain of Wisdom ; and in her Ways are great Delight.

To whom hath Wisdom been made known ; or who hath learned her wise Counsel ?

There is one wise, and greatly to be feared ; the Lord sitting on his Throne.

LESSON IV.

The Fear of the Lord is Honour and Glory ; it giveth Joy and Gladness, and a long Life, and maketh a merry Heart.

A wise Man will hide his Words for a Time ; and after, Joy shall spring up in him.

Wisdom raineth down Knowledge and Skill, and exalts all those to Honour, that hold her fast

LESSON V.

Hear me, your Father, O ye Children ! and obey me, that ye may live.

For the Lord hath given the Father Honour over the Children ; and hath fixed the Power of the Mother over her Sons.

Whoso honours his Father, obeys the command of God : and he that honours his Mother, is as one that layeth up Treasure.

LESSON X.

Wherefore I perceive, that there is nothing better, than that a Man should rejoice in his own Works; for this is his Share: for who shall bring him to see what shall be after him.

Better is a poor and wise Child, than an old and foolish King, who will not hearken to good Advice.

There is no End of all the People, even of all that have been before them: they also that come after shall rejoice in him; surely, this is also a vain Thing, and a Trouble to the Spirit.

LESSON XI.

The Sleep of the Man that labours is sweet whether he eat little or much; but the Wealth of the Rich will not suffer him to sleep.

There is a sore Evil which I have seen under the Sun, namely, Riches kept for the Owners thereof to their Hurt.

But those Riches perish by evil Travel: and he begets a Son, and there is nothing in his Hand.

LESSON XII.

There is an Evil which I have seen under the Sun, and it is common among Men.

A Man to whom God hath given Riches, Wealth, and Honour, so that he wanteth nothing that his Soul desires, yet God giveth him no Power to eat thereof, but a Stranger eateth it: this is vain, and it is an evil Disease.

A good Name is better than choice Ointment, and the Day of one's Death than the Day of one's Birth.

LESSON XIII.

It is better to go to the House of Mourning, than to go to the House of Feasting: for that is the End of all Men, and the Living will lay it to Heart.

Sorrow is better than Laughter; for by the Sadness of the Looks the Heart is made better.

The Heart of the Wise is in the House of Mourning; but the Heart of Fools is in the House of Mirth.

It is better to hear the Rebuke of the Wise, than for a Man to hear the Songs of Fools.

LESSON XIV.

Wisdom strengthens the Wise, more than ten mighty Men which are in the City.

For there is not a just Man upon Earth, that doth good, and sinneth not.

Also take no Heed unto all Words that are spoken, lest thou hear thy Servant curse thee.

For often also thine own Heart knoweth, that thou thyself likewise hast cursed others.

All this I have proved by Wisdom: I said I will be wise, but it was far from me.

TABLE X.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the first.

A B-so-lute	ac-ci-dent	ad-jec-tive
ab-di-cate	ac-cu-rate	ad-ju-tant
ab-ro-gate	ac-ti-on	ad-mi-ral
ab-sti-nence	ac-tu-ate	ad-vo-cate
ac-ci-dence	ad-ja-cent	af-fa-ble

af-ter-ward	blun-der-bufs	cha-ri-ot
ag-gra-vate	bo-di-ly	cha-ri-ty
al-der-man	boi-ste-rous	chy-mic-al
al-ma-nac	bot-tom-less	chy-mis-try
al-pha-bet	boun-ti-ful	cin-na-mon
am-bush-ment	bra-ve-ry	cir-cu-late
am-nef-ty	bre-vi-ty	cir-cum-spect
am-o-rous	bri-be-ry	cir-cum-flex
an-ces-tors	bur-den-some	cir-cum-stance
a-ni-mal	bur-gla-ry	cla-mo-rous
a-ni-mate	bu-ri-al	clas-sic-al
ap-pe-tite	Ca-bi-net	clem-en-cy
ar-a-ble	cal-cu-late	cog-niz-ance
ar-ti-choke	cap-it-al	co-lo-ny
ar-gu-ment	cap-ti-ous	co-me-dy
ar-ti-fice	cap-ti-vate	co-mi-cal
at-trib-ute	ear-din-al	com-fort-less
a-va-rice	care-ful-ly	com-pa-ny
au-dit-or	car-nal-ly	com-pe-tent
au-gu-ry	car-pen-ter	com-pli-ment
au-tho-rise	cas-u-al	con-cu-bine
Back-ward-ness	cas-u-ist	con-fer-ence
bail-a-ble	cat-a-logue	con-fid-ence
bal-anc-ing	ca-te-chize	con-gru-ous
ban-ish-ment	ca-tho-lic	con-ju-gal
bar-ba-rism	ca-val-ry	con-quer-or
bar-ba-rous	ca-ve-at	con-se-crate
bar-ris-ter	cau-ti-on	con-so-nant
bat-tle-ment	ce-le-brate	con-sta-ble
bat-te-ry	cen-tu-ry	con-stant-cy
beau-ti-ful	cer-ti-fy	con-stiti-tute
be-ne-fice	cham-ber-lain	con-tra-ry
be-ne-fit	cham-pi-on	con-ver-sant
bi-got-ry	char-ac-ter	cop-u-late

cor-mo-rant	di-a-dem	ex-ply-cate
cor-on-er	di-a-logue	ex-qui-site
cor-po-ral	di-a-per	ex-ta-cy
cor-pu-lent	dis-cip-line	ex-tir-pate
cost-li-ness	dis-so-lute	Fa-bu-lous
cot-a-ges	doc-u-ment	fac-ti-on
coun-sel-lor	dow-a-ger	fa-cul-ty
coun-te-nance	dra-pe-ry	faith-ful-ly
coun-ter-feit	dul-cim-er	fal-la-cy
coun-ter-pane	du-ra-ble	fer-ven-cy
court-li-ness	E-bo-ny	fes-tiv-al
cred-i-ble	ed-u-cate	fir-ma-ment
cred-it-or	el-e-gant	fis-tu-la
cri-mi-nal	el-e-ment	fool-ish-ness
cri-ti-cal	el-e-vate	fop-pe-ry
cro-co-dile	el-o-quence	for-ti-fy
cru-ci-fy	em-in-ent	for-ward-ness
cru-di-ty	em-pe-ror	frank-in-cense
cru-el-ty	em-pha-sis	frau-du-lent
cu-bi-cal	em-u-late	fruc-ti-fy
cu-cum-ber	en-e-my	fun-da-ment
cul-pa-ble	en-er-gy	fu-ner-al
cul-ti-vate	en-ter-prize	fu-ri-ous
cu-ri-ous	en-ti-ty	fur-ni-ture
cus-to-dy	en-vi-ous	fur-ther-ance
De-cen-cy	e-qui-page	Gal-le-ry
de-li-cate	e-qui-ty	gar-de-ner
de-pu-ty	e-sti-mate	gar-ri-son
de-ro-gate	e-vi-dence	gen-er-al
des-per-ate	ex-cel-lent	gen-er-ate
des-ti-ny	ex-cre-ment	ge-ner-ous
des-ti-tute	ex-e-cute	gen-tle-man
de-tri-ment	ex-er-cise	gen-u-ine
de-vi-ate	ex-pi-ate	glut-ton-ous

gor-ge-ous	in-ter-est	men-ti-on
go-ver-nor	in-ter-val	men-stru-ous
gra-du-ate	in-ter-view	mer-chan-dize
graf-hop-per	in-ti-mate	min-er-al
Hand-ker-chief	in-vo-cate	min-if-ter
har-bin-ger	joc-u-lar	mir-a-cle
har-mo-ny	jus-ti-fy	mi-se-ry
head-bo-rough	Kil-der-kin	mod-er-ate
her-e-fy	kinf-wo-man	mon-u-ment
her-e-tic	Lar-ce-ny	moun-te-bank
her-it-age	leg-a-cy	mourn-ful-ly
hid-e-ous	lep-ro-fy	mul-ti-ply
hin-der-most	lev-er-et	mul-ti-tude
his-to-ry	lib-er-al	mu-sic-al
hus-band-man	lib-er-tine	mu-ta-ble
hyp-o-crite	li-o-nefs	mu-tu-al
I-dle-nefs	lu-na-tic	my-ste-ry
ig-no-rant	lu-na-cy	mys-ti-cal
i-mi-tate	lus-ci-ous	Nar-ra-tive
im-ple-ment	Ma-ce-rate	nat-u-ral
im-po-tent	ma-gi-cal	neth-er-most
im-pre-cate	ma-gis-trate	night-in-gale
im-pu-dent	mag-ni-fy	nom-in-ate
in-fa-my	ma-je-sty	no-ta-ble
in-fan-cy	main-te-nance	no-ta-ry
in-fin-ite	man-u-script	no-ti-fy
in-flu-ence	mar-in-er	no-vel-ty
in-no-cent	mas-cu-line	nou-rish-ment
in-so-lent	mas-sa-cre	nu-me-rous
in-stant-ly	mel-o-dy	nun-ne-ry
in-stru-ment	mem-o-ry	nup-ti-al
in-ter-course	men-di-cant	nu-tri-ment

Lessons from the Psalms.

LESSON I.

BLESSED is the Man that hath not walked in the Counsel of the Ungodly, nor stood in the Way of Sinners, and hath not sat in the Seat of the Scornful, but his Delight is in the Law of the Lord, and in that Law will he exercise himself Day and Night.

LESSON II.

As for the Ungodly it is not so with them; but they are like the Chaff which the Wind driveth away from the Face of the Earth.

The Lord knoweth the Way of the Righteous; but the Way of the Ungodly shall perish.

He hath given Meat unto them that fear him; he shall ever be mindful of his Covenant.

LESSON III.

He hath shewed his People the Power of his Works, that he may give them the Heritage of the Heathen.

The Works of his Hands are Verity and Judgment; all his Commandments are true.

They stand fast for ever and ever; and are done in Truth and Equity.

LESSON IV.

The Lord sent Redemption unto his People; he hath commanded his Covenant for ever; holy and reverend in his Name.

The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; a good Understanding have all they that do thereafter; the Praise of it endureth for ever.

LESSON V.

O praise the Lord, all ye Heathens ; praise him all ye Nations.

For his merciful Kindness is evermore towards us ; and the Truth of the Lord endureth for ever, praise the Lord.

Let Israel now confess that he is gracious ; and that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Let the House of Aaron now confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

Ye, let them now that fear the Lord confess, that his Mercy endureth for ever.

TABLE X. *Continued.*

O B-du-rate	pa-ra-dise	pest-ti-lence
Ob-lo-quy	pa-ra-dox	pet-u-lant
ob-se-quy	pa-ra-graph	pi-e-ty
ob-so-lete	par-al-lel	pin-na-cle
ob-sta-cle	pa-ra-phrase	plen-ti-ful
ob-sti-nate	pa-ra-site	po-et-ry
oc-u-list	par-ti-al	pol-i-cy
o-mi-nous	pas-si-on	pol-i-tic
op-er-ate	pau-ci-ty	pon-der-ous
op-po-site	ped-a-gogue	po-pe-ry
op-u-lent	ped-i-gree	pop-u-lar
or-a-tor	pe-li-can	pop-u-lous
or-na-ment	pen-al-ty	por-ti-on
or-tho-dox	pen-e-trate	pos-si-ble
o-ver-sight	pen-u-ry	pos-i-tive
out-ward-ly	per-ju-ry	po-ten-tate
Pa-ci-fy	per-pe-trate	pov-er-ty
pa-pa-cy	per-se-cute	prac-tic-al

pre-am-ble	Rad-ic-al	sol-di-er
pre-ci-ous	rav-en-ous	sooth-say-er
pre-ci-pice	re-com-pence	span-i-el
pre-la-cy	re-com-pense	spe-ci-al
pre-si-deat	re-me-dy	spe-ci-fy
prev-a-lent	re-pro-bate	spe-ci-men
pre-vi-ous	re-tro-grade	spec-ta-cle
prim-i-tive	rev-er-end	spu-ri-ous
prin-cip-al	rib-al-dry	squi-nan-cy
prin-ci-ple	righ-te-ous	sta-ti-on
pris-on-er	riv-u-let	stig-ma-tize
priv-il-ege	roy-al-ty	sto-ma-cher
priv-i-ly	ru-di-ment	strat-a-gem
prob-a-ble	ru-min-ate	straw-ber-ry
prod-i-gy	Sac-ra-ment	stren-u-ous
prof-li-gate	fac-ti-fice	stu-di-ous
prop-a-gate	fac-ri-lege	stu-pi-fy
prop-er-ly	sal-a-ry	sub-se-quent
prop-er-ty	sar-a-band	sub-si-dy
prof-e-cute	sat-is-fy	sub-til-ty
prof-e-lyte	sa-vo-ry	suc-ces-sor
prof-per-ous	scrip-tu-ral	suf-fo-cate
prof-ti-tute	scru-pul-ous	suf-fra-gan
prov-en-der	se-cre-cy	sum-ma-ry
punc-tu-al	se-cu-lar	sup-ple-ment
pun-ish-ment	sen-su-al	sup-pli-ant
pu-ri-ty	sep-a-rate	sup-pli-cant
pu-tri-fy	ser-vit-or	sur-cin-gle
pyr-a-mid	sev-er-al	sure-ti-ship
Qual-i-fy	fin-is-ter	sur-ro-gate
qual-i-ty	sit-u-ate	sus-te-nance
quan-ti-ty	slip-pe-ry	syc-a-more
ques-ti-on	soph-is-ter	syc-o-phant
quo-ti-ent	for-ce-ry	syl-lo-gism

sym-pa-thize	treach-er-ous	vet-e-ran
sym-pa-thy	trin-i-ty	vic-to-ry
syn-a-gogue	triv-i-al	vil-lai-ny
Te-di-ous	tur-bu-lent	vi-o-late
tem-per-ance	tur-pen-tine	Ul-ti-mate
tem-po-rize	tur-pi-tude	un-der-ling
ten-den-cy	ty-ran-nize	u-su-al
ten-der-ness	Va-can-cy	u-sur-er
ter-ri-ble	vac-u-um	u-su-ry
ter-ti-an	vag-a-bond	ut-ter-ance
tes-ta-ment	val-i-ant	Way-fa-ring
tes-ti-fy	van-i-ty	wick-ed-ness
the-o-ry	va-ri-ous	wi-dow-er
ti-tu-lar	ve-he-ment	won-der-ful
tol-er-ate	ven-e-ry	work-man-ship
trac-ta-ble	ven-om-ous	wretch-ed-ly
tra-gi-cal	ven-tur-ed	wretch-ed-ness

Easy Lessons from the New Testament.

LESSON I.

The unjust Steward.

THERE was a certain rich Man which had a Steward; and the same was accused unto him that he had wasted his Goods.

And he called him, and said unto him, How is it that I hear this of thee? Give an account of thy Stewardship; for thou mayest be no longer Steward.

Then the Steward said within himself, what shall I do; for my Lord taketh from me the Stewardship? I cannot dig, to beg I am ashamed. I am resolved what to do, that when I input off the Stewardship, they may receive me am to their Houses.

LESSON II.

So he called every one of his Lord's Debtors unto him, and he said unto the first, How much owest thou unto my Lord?

And he said an hundred Measures of Oil. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and sit down quickly, and write Fifty.

Then said he to another, And how much owest thou? And he said an hundred Measures of Wheat. And he said unto him, take thy Bill, and write Fourscore.

And the Lord commended the unjust Steward, because he had done wisely; for the Children of this World, are, in the present State, wiser than the Children of Light.

LESSON III.

The Prodigal Son.

A certain Man had two Sons: And the younger of them said to his Father, Father, give me the Portion of Goods that falleth to me. And he divided unto them his Living.

And not many Days after the younger Son gathered all together, and took a Journey into a far Country, and there wasted his Substance with riotous Living.

And when he had spent all, there arose a mighty Famine in that Land, and he began to be in Want.

And he went and joined himself to a Citizen of that Country; and he sent him into the Fields to feed Swine.

LESSON IV.

And he would fain have filled his Belly with the Husks that the Swine did eat, and no Man gave unto him.

And when he came to himself, he said, How many hired Servants of my Father's have Bread enough, and to spare, and I perish with Hunger!

I will arise and go to my Father, and will say unto him, Father, I have sinned against Heaven, and before thee,

And am no more worthy to be called thy Son; make me as one of thy hired Servants.

LESSON V.

And he arose, and came to his Father; but when he was a great Way off, his Father saw him, and had Pity, and went and fell on his Neck, and kissed him.

And the Son said, Father, I have sinned against Heaven and in thy Sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy Son.

But the Father said to his Servants, bring forth the best Robe, and put it on him; and put a Ring on his Hand, and Shoes on his Feet.

And bring hither the fatted Calf, and kill it; and let us be merry.

For this my Son was dead, and is alive again: He was lost and is found. And they began to be merry.

LESSON VI.

Now his eldest Son was in the Field, and as he came to draw nigh to the House, he heard Music and Dancing.

And he called one of his Servants, and asked, what these Things meant?

And he said unto him, Thy Brother is come; and thy Father hath killed the fatted Calf, because he hath received him safe and sound.

And he was angry, and would not go in; therefore his Father came out and intreated him.

LESSON VII.

And he answered, and said to his Father, Lo, these many Years do I serve thee, neither transgressed I at any Time thy Commandments, and yet thou never gavest me a Kid, that I might make merry with my Friends.

But as soon as this thy Son was come, who hath devoured thy Living with Harlots, thou hast killed for him the fatted Calf.

And he said unto him, Son, thou art ever with in and all that I have is thine.

It was meet that we should make merry, and be glad; for this thy Brother was dead, and is alive again; and was lost, and is found.

T A B L E X I.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-ban-don	a-bun-dance	ac-com-plish
a-bol-ish	a-bu-sive	ac-know-ledge
a-bor-tive	ac-cep-ance	ac-quaint-ed

ad-mo-nish	con-fis-cate	dis-qui-et
ad-van-tage	con-jec-ture	dis-sem-ble
ad-ven-ture	con-junc-ture	dis-tinct-ly
ad-vi-sing	con-sid-er	dis-tri-bute
ad-vow-son	con-sump-tive	di-vi-ner
a-gree-ment	con-tem-plate	di-vorce-ment
al-be-it	con-tent-ment	di-ur-nal
al-low-ance	con-tin-ue	do-mes-tic
al-migh-ty	con-trib-ute	E-lev-en
al-rea-dy	con-tri-vance	em-bar-go
a-maze-ment	cor-rec-tor	em-bez-zle
an-cho-vy	cor-ro-sive	em-broi-der
an noy-ance	cor-rupt-ness	e-mer-gent
a-part-ment	De-can-ter	em-ploy-ment
a-pos-tate	de-cre-pit	en-a-mel
ap-par-el	de-co-rum	en-coun-ter
ap-point-ment	de-fen-sive	en-cou-rage
ap-pren-tice	de-fi-ance	en-dea-vour
as-sa-in	de-lin-quent	e-ner-vate
as-sem-ble	de-liv-er	en-fran-chise
as-su-rance	de-mol-ish	en-large-ment
as-ton-ish	de-mon-strate	e-nor-mous
as-sun-der	de-par-ture	en-sam-ple
a-tone-ment	de-ter-mine	en-vi-ron
at-ten-tive	dic-ta-tor	e-pis-tle
at-tor-ney	dim-in-ish	e-spou-sals
au-then-tic	dis-as-ter	es-ta-blish
Bal-co-ny	dis-ci-ple	e-ter-nal
bra-va-do	dis-cov-er	ex-hi-bit
Ca-the-dral	dis-junc-tive	ex-pli-cit
clan-des-tine	dis-fig-ure	ex-ter-nal
co-e-qual	dis-hon-est	ex-tin-guish
co-he-rent	dis-hon-our	ex-trin-sic
com-port-ment	dis-plea-sure	Fan-tas-tic

for-bear-ance	in-tes-tate	Se-ques-ter
for-bid-den	in-tes-tine	spec-ta-tor
Gra-na-do	in-trin-sic	sub-mis-sive
Hence-for-ward	in-val-id	Tar-pau-lin
I-de-a	in-vei-gle	tes-ta-tor
il-lus-trate	Lieu-ten-ant	to-bac-co
im-bel-lish	Ma-lig-nant	to-ge-ther
im-mor-tal	ma-ter-nal	trans-pa-rent
im-plic-it	me-chan-ic	tri-bu-nal
im-por-tance	mis-chie-vous	Un-co-ver
im-post-hume	Noc-tur-nal	un-equal
in-car-nate	Ob-serv-ance	un-feign-ed
in-cen-tive	oc-cur-rence	un-faith-ful
in-chant-ment	of-fend-ed	un-fru-gal
in-clo-sure	of-fen-sive	un-fruit-ful
in-clu-sive	out-land-ish	un-god-ly
in-cul-cate	Pome-gran-ate	un-ho-ly
in-cum-bent	pre-ce-dent	un-just-ly
in-dul-gence	pre-sump-tive	un-learn-ed
in-dul-gent	pro-hi-bit	un-mind-ful
in-fer-nal	pu-iff-ant	un-ru-ly
in-fest-ing	Re-lin-quist	un-skil-ful
in-form-er	re-main-der	un-sta-ble
in-hab-it	re-mem-ber	un-thank-ful
in-he-rent	re-mon-strance	un-time-ly
in-hib-it	re-plen-ish	un-wor-thy
in-sip-id	re-plev-in	u-ten-sil
in-tan-gle	re-sem-ble	Vice-ge-rent
in-ter-nal	re-tin-ue	vice-re-gent
in-ter-pret	re-ven-ue	vin-dic-tive

TABLE VIII.

Words of Three Syllables, accented on the last.

A c-qui-esce	Im-ma-ture	o-ver-whelm
af-ter-ward	im-por-tune	Pa-ra-mount
al-a-mode	in-ter-cede	per-se-vere
am-bus-cade	in-ter-cept	Re-col-lect
ap-per-tain	in-ter-change	re-con-cile
ap-pre-hend	in-ter-fere	re-in-force
Cap-a-pee	in-ter-ject	ren-dez-vous
ca-val-cade	in-ter-lard	rep-ar-tee
cir-cum-scribe	in-ter-lope	re-pre-hend
cir-cum-vent	in-ter-mit	re-pre-sent
com-pre-hend	in-ter-mix	Se-re-nade
con-de-scend	in-ter-pose	se-ven-teen
cor-res-pond	in-ter-vene	There-un-to
coun-ter-mand	in-tro-duce	there-up-on
coun-ter-vail	Mack-a-roone	Un-der-mine
De-o-dand	mag-a-zine	un-der-stand
dis-al-low	mas-que-rade	un-der-went
dis-an-nul	O-ver-charge	Vi-o-lin
dis-ap-point	o-ver-laid	vol-un-teer
dis-ap-prove	o-ver-past	Where-un-to
do-mi-neer	o-ver-spread	where-with-al
En-ter-tain	o-ver-take	Yes-ter-day
ex-pe-dite	o-ver-turn	yest-ter-night

LESSON. VIII.

The Nobleman and his Servants.

A certain Nobleman went into a far Country, to receive for himself a Kingdom, and to return.

And he called his ten Servants, and delivered them ten Pounds, and said unto them, occupy till I come.

But his Citizens hated him, and sent a Messenger after him, saying, we will not have this Man to reign over us.

And it came to pass, that when he was returned having received the Kingdom, he commanded those Servants to be called unto him, to whom he had given the Money, that he might know how much every Man had gained by trading.

LESSON IX.

Then came the first, saying, Lord thy Pound hath gained ten Pounds. And he said unto him, Well done, thou good Servant; because thou hast been faithful in very little, rule thou over ten Cities.

And the second came, saying, Lord, thy Pound hath gained five Pounds.

And he said likewise to him, be thou also over five Cities.

And another came, saying, Lord, behold here is thy Pound which I kept laid up in a Napkin. For I feared thee, because thou art an active Man; thou taketh up that thou laidest not down, and reapest that thou didst not sow.

LESSON X.

And he said unto him, Out of thy own Mouth will I judge thee, thou wicked-Servant. Thou knewest I was an austere Man, taking up that I laid not down, and reaping that I did not sow. Wherefore then gavest thou not thy Money into the Bank, that at my coming I might have received my own with Usury.

And he said unto them that stood by, Take from him the Pound, and give to him that hath ten Pounds.

And they said unto him, Lord he hath ten Pounds.

For I say unto you, That unto every one that hath, shall be given. And from him that hath not, even that which he hath shall be taken away from him.

LESSON XI.

The Vineyard.

A certain Man planted a Vineyard, and let it forth to Husbandmen, and went into a far Country for a long Time.

And at the Season he sent a Servant to the Husbandmen, that they should give him of the Fruit of the Vineyard; but the Husbandmen beat him and sent him away empty.

And again, he sent another Servant, and they beat him also, and treated him shamefully, and sent him away empty.

And again, he sent the third, and they wounded him also, and sent him out.

LESSON XII.

Then said the Lord of the Vineyard, What shall I do? I will send my beloved Son; it may be they will reverence him when they see him.

But when the Husbandmen saw him, they reasoned among themselves, saying, This is the Heir, come let us kill him, that we may inherit the Vineyard ourselves.

So they cast him out of the Vineyard, and killed him.

What therefore shall the Lord of the Vineyard do unto them? He shall come and destroy those Husbandmen, and shall give the Vineyard to others.

TABLE I.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A B-so-lute-ly	ben-e-fit-ing	con-tro-ver-sy
ac-cep-ta-ble	Cat-er-pil-lar	con-tu-ma-cy
ac-ces-sa-ry	cen-su-ra-ble	cor-pu-lien-cy
ad-ver-sary	ce-re-mo-ny	cre-dit-a-ble
ag-ri-mo-ny	cir-cu-lat-ed	cu-ri-ous-ly
al-a-bas-ter	cir-cum-stances	De-li-ca-cy
al-le-go-ry	com-fort-a-ble	di-li-gent-ly
am-ic-a-ble	com-mis-sa-ry	Ef-fi-ca-cy
an-im-a-ted	com-pe-ten-cy	e-le-gan-cy
an-ti-cham-ber	com-pa-ra-ble	e-vi-dent-ly
an-ti-qua-ry	com-pli-ca-ted	ex-cel-len-cy
ar-bi-tra-ry	con-fis-ca-ted	ex-em-pla-ry
ap-pli-ca-ble	con-quer-a-ble	ex-o-ra-ble
ar-ro-gant-ly	con-se-quent-ly	Fa-vour-a-ble
au-dit-o-ry	con-sti-tu-ted	Fe-bru-a-ry
Bar-ba-rous-ly	con-sum-mat-ed	fig-u-ra-tive

fluc-tu-at-ing	mal-e-fac-tor	sal-a-man-der
for-mid-a-ble	mar-vel-lous-ly	sanc-tu-a-ry
for-tun-ate-ly	men-su-ra-ble	sec-re-ta-ry
frau-du-len-cy	mer-ce-na-ry	so-ci-a-ble
Gen-er-al-ly	mil-it-a-ry	sol-i-ta-ry
gov-er-na-ble	mis-er-a-ble	sum-ma-ri-ly
glo-ri-ous-ly	mod-er-ate-ly	Tab-er-na-cle
Hab-er-dash-er	mon-ast-ery	tem-po-ral-ly
he-te-ro-dox	Nat-ur-al-ly	tes-ti-mo-ny
hos-pi-ta-ble	nav-i-ga-tor	tol-er-a-ble
Im-it-a-tor	ne-ces-sa-ry	trans-i-to-ry
in-do-len-cy	ne-cro-man-cy	trib-u-ta-ry
in-tim-a-cy	Or-a-to-ry	Va-lu-a-ble
in-ven-to-ry	Pa-tri-mo-ny	va-ri-a-ble
ju-di-ca-ture	per-emp-to-ry	ve-ge-ta-ble
Lap-id-a-ry	pur-ga-to-ry	vi-gi-lan-cy
lax-a-tive-ness	Ra-ti-on-al	ve-ne-ra-ble
le-gis-la-tive	rea-son-a-ble	vol-un-ta-ry
lit-er-al-ly	re-tal-i-ate	War-rant-a-ble
lu-min-a-ry	re-ver-si-on	wea-ther-beat-en
Ma-gis-tra-cy	Sal-u-ta-ry	whim-si-cal-ly

LESSON XIII.

On Contentment.

How happy might Persons be in all Estates, if they can but suit their Minds to their Conditions. A Shepherd may be as easy in a Cottage as a Prince in a Palace.

But every Man hath his own weak Side ; and we seldom see People so easy, but that they are discontent about something, and fancy they may be better in another Station, wishing for some Calling, Trade, or Business, which perhaps they do not understand ; and so when they miscarry, it shews how well they were at first, if they could but have kept so.

LESSON XIV.

The reason of this restless Temper is, because People do not look upon the Station of Life they are in, as that wherein God was well pleased to have placed them; which makes them hanker and greedily pursue after something else, without ever thinking whether they can serve God in that Condition, better than in that State wherein Providence has been pleased to call them.

TABLE II.

Words of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A b-bre-vi-ate	a-gree-a-ble	ar-bi-tre-ment
a-bo-mi-nate	al-lu-mi-nate	ar-tic-u-late
a-bun-dant-ly	al-lu-si-on	ar-ti-fi-cer
ac-ce-le-rate	am-bas-sa-dor	ar-til-le-ry
ac-ces-si-ble	am-big-u-ous	as-pa-ra-gus
ac-com-pa-ny	am-bi-ti-on	as-fer-ti-on
ac-com-plish-er	a-na-lo-gy	as-ton-ish-ment
ac-count-a-ble	a-na-to-mize	as-tro-lo-gy
ac-tiv-i-ty	an-ge-li-cal	as-tron-o-mer
ad-di-ti-on	an-tag-on-ist	at-ten-u-ate
ad-min-is-ter	an-ni-hi-late	at-trac-ti-on
ad-mis-si-on	an-ti-qui-ty	au-da-ci-ous
ad-op-ti-on	an-tip-a-thy	au-then-tic-al
ad-ver-ten-cy	a-pos-to-lic	au-tho-ri-ty
ad-ver-tise-ment	ap-pa-ri-tor	a-ver-si-on
a-dul-te-rate	ap-pel-la-tive	Bar-bar-i-ty
af-fec-ti-on	ap-per-ten-ence	be-nev-o-lent
af-flic-ti-on	ap-put-te-nance	Cal-am-it-ous
af-fin-i-ty	a-rith-me-tic	cal-am-i-ty

ca-me-le-on	cor-rec-ti-on	dis-cou-age-ment
ca-pit-u-late	cor-rob-or-ate	dis-dain-ful-ly
cap-ti-vi-ty	cor-rupt-a-ble	dis-loy-al-ty
car-na-ti-on	cor-rup-ti-on	dis-par-age-ment
chro-no-lo-gy	cou-ra-ge-ous	dis-pen-sa-ry
col-lec-ti-on	cre-a-ti-on	dis-sat-is-fy
com-bus-ti-on	cu-ta-ne-ous	dis-trac-ti-on
com-mend-a-ble	De-bil-it-ate	dis-u-ni-on
com-mis-e-rate	de-clen-si-on	di-vi-si-on
com-mis-si-on	de-duc-ti-on	dog-mat-i-cal
com-mo-di-ous	de-ccit-ful-ness	do-min-i-on
com-mo-di-ty	de-fend-a-ble	dox-o-lo-gy
com-mu-ni-cate	de-fin-it-ive	du-ra-ti-on
com-mu-ni-on	de-form-i-ty	E-bri-e-ty
com-pa-ni-on	de-gen-er-ate	ef-fect-u-al
com-pas-si-on	de-lib-er-ate	ef-fem-in-ate
con-clu-si-on	de-li-ci-ous	e-lab-or-ate
con-di-ti-on	de-liv-er-ance	e-lec-to-rate
con-fes-si-on	de-nom-in-ate	e-mac-u-late
con-form-a-ble	de-mon-str-a-ble	em-bar-ras-ment
con-fu-si-on	de-pen-den-cy	e-mol-u-ment
con-grat-u-late	de-ple-ra-ble	em-phat-ic-al
con-sid-er-ate	de-pre-ci-ate	en-u-mer-ate
con-sis-to-ry	de-si-ra-ble	e-pis-co-pal
con-sol-id-ate	de-spond-en-cy	e-quiv-a-lent
con-spi-cu-ous	de-struc-ti-on	e-quiv-o-cate
con-stit-u-ent	de-ter-min-ate	es-tab-lish-ment
con-tin-u-al	de-test-a-ble	e-vac-u-ate
con-tri-bu-tor	de-vo-ti-on	e-vap-o-rate
con-ver-sa-ble	di-gest-i-on	Eu-ro-pe-an
con-ver-si-on	di-rec-ti-on	ex-as-per-ate
con-vic-ti-on	dis-cern-a-ble	ex-cep-ti-on
con-vul-si-on	dis-cov-e-ry	ex-cess-ive-ness
co-op-er-ate	dis-coun-te-nance	ex-cu-sa-ble

ex-e-cu-tor	im-pov-er-ish	ma-jor-i-ty
ex-e-cu-trix	im-preg-na-ble	main-tain-a-ble
ex-on-er-ate	im-prov-a-ble	me-mo-ri-al
ex-per-im-ent	im-pu-ri-ty	me-tho-di-cal
ex-trav-a-gant	in-an-im-ate	mi-nor-i-ty
Fe-li-ci-ty	in-ca-pa-ble	mi-rac-u-lous
for-get-ful-ness	in-clem-en-cy	mor-al-i-ty
form-al-i-ty	in-clin-a-ble	mor-tal-i-ty
foun-da-ti-on	in-con-stant-cy	mys-te-ri-ous
fra-ter-ni-ty	in-cou-age-ment	Na-ti-vi-ty
fru-gal-i-ty	in-cu-ra-ble	ne-ces-si-ty
fu-tu-ri-ty	in-de-cen-cy	no-bil-i-ty
Ge-o-gra-phy	in-dus-tri-ous	no-to-ri-ous
ge-om-e-try	in-fat-u-ate	O-be-di-ent
gra-tu-i-ty	in-fec-ti-on	ob-jec-ti-on
Hab-it-u-al	in-grat-i-tude	ob-scu-ri-ty
har-mo-ni-ous	in-hab-it-ant	ob-serv-a-ble
his-to-ri-an	in-her-it-ance	ob-struc-ti-on
his-to-ric-al	in-sin-u-ate	oc-ca-si-on
hu-man-i-ty	in-teg-ri-ty	o-mis-si-on
hy-poc-ri-cy	in-tem-per-ance	o-pi-ni-on
idol-a-ter	in-ter-pre-ter	op-press-i-on
idol-a-try	in-ven-ti-on	o-ri-gi-nal
il-lit-er-ate	in-ves-ti-ture	out-ra-ge-ous
il-lu-mi-nate	in-vet-er-ate	Par-ti-cu-lar
im-bel-lish-ment	in-vis-a-ble	pe-cu-li-ar
im-mor-tal-ize	Ju-di-ci-al	per-fec-ti-on
im-mu-ta-ble	ju-di-ci-ous	per-mis-si-on
im-pen-it-ence	La-bo-ri-ous	per-pet-u-al
im-pet-u-ous	li-cen-ti-ate	per-sua-si-on
im-pi-e-ty	li-cen-ti-ous	per-spic-u-ous
im-pla-ca-ble	li-ti-gi-ous	pe-ti-ti-on
im-por-tun-ate	Ma-gi-ci-an	phil-of-o-pher
im-pos-si-ble	mag-nan-im-ous	phil-of-o-phy

po-lu-ted-ness	re-dun-dan-cy	fu-per-la-tive
plan-ta-ti-on	re-flex-i-on	fuf-pi-ci-ous
pos-ſeſſ-i-on	re-frac-to-ry	Temp-ta-ti-on
poſ-ter-i-ty	re-gen-er-ate	to-bac-con-iſt
pre-ca-ri-ous	re-la-ti-on	trans-ac-ti-on
pre-deſ-tin-ate	re-li-gi-ous	trans-greſs-i-on
pre-ſerv-a-tive	re-luc-tan-cy	tu-mul-tu-ous
pre-ſump-tu-ous	re-nu-mer-ate	ty-ran-ni-cal
pre-va-ri-cate	re-pair-a-ble	U-nan-i-mous
pro-di-gi-ous	re-ſplen-den-cy	un-bla-ma-ble
pro-duc-ti-on	re-ſto-ra-tive	un-ca-pa-ble
pro-ſeſſ-i-on	Sal-va-ti-on	un-change-a-ble
pro-gen-it-or	ſa-tyr-i-cal	un-du-ti-ful
pro-miſ-cu-ous	ſe-cu-ri-ty	un-for-tu-nate
pro-phet-ic-al	ſe-ve-ri-ty	un-man-ner-ly
pro-por-ti-on	ſig-niſ-i-cant	un-mar-ri-ed
Re-bel-li-on	ſim-plici-ty	un-mer-ci-ful
re-cep-ti-on	ſin-ce-ri-ty	un-na-tu-ral
re-cov-e-ry	ſo-ci-e-ty	un-ſa-vory
re-cur-ren-cy	ſo-bri-e-ty	un-ſearch-a-ble
re-deem-a-ble	ſub-jec-ti-on	un-ſpeak-a-ble
re-demp-ti-on	ſub-miſſi-on	un-u-ſu-al
re-duc-ti-on	ſu-pe-ri-or	un-wor-thi-ly

 LESSON. XV.
The Advice of a Father to his Children.

This Inſtant is thine; the next is in the Womb of Futurity, and thou knoweſt not what it may bring forth.

Whatſoever thou reſolveſt to do, do it quickly, defer not till the Evening, what the Morning may accompliſh.

Idleneſs is the Parent of Want and Pain: but the Labour of Virtue bringeth forth Pleaſure.

The Hand of the diligent defeateth Want.

LESSON XVI.

Prosperity and Success are the industrious Man's Attendants.

Who is he that hath acquired Wealth, that hath risen to Power, that hath clothed himself with Honour, that is spoken of in the City with Praise, and that standeth before the King in his Council? Even he that hath shut out Idleness from his House; and that hath said unto Sloth, Thou art mine Enemy.

Boast not thyself, for it will bring Contempt upon thee; neither deride another, for it is dangerous.

From the Experience of others do thou learn Wisdom; and from their Failings correct thine own Faults.

LESSON XVII.

It behoveth thee, O Child of Calamity! early to fortify thy Mind with Courage and Patience, that thou mayest support, with a becoming Resolution, thy allotted Portion of human Evil.

The nearest Approach thou can'st make to Happiness on this Side of the Grave, is to enjoy from Heaven Understanding and Health.

These Blessings, if thou possessest, and wouldest preserve to old Age, avoid the Allurements of Voluptuousness, and fly from her Temptations.

In all thy Undertakings, let a reasonable Assurance animate thy Endeavours; if thou despairst of Success thou shalt not succeed.

LESSON XXIII.

Consider how few Things are worthy of Angels and thou shalt wonder that any but Fools should be wrath.

Be grateful to thy Father, for he gave thee Life; and to thy Mother, for she sustained thee.

Hear the Words of his Mouth, for they are spoken for thy Good; give Ear to his Admonition, for it proceedeth from Love.

Fear the Lord all the Days of thy Life, and walk in the Paths which he hath opened before thee.

Let Prudence admonish thee, let Temperance restrain, let Justice guide thy Hand, Benevolence warm thy Heart, and Gratitude to Heaven inspire thee with Devotion. These shall give thee Happiness in thy present State, and bring thee to the Mansions of eternal Felicity in the Paradise of God.

TABLE III.

Words of four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A c-ci-dent-al	com-pre-hen-sive	E-ver-last-ing
af-fi-da-vit	cor-res-pond-ence	For-ni-ca-tor
a-gri-cul-ture	Dis-ad-van-tage	fun-da-ment-al
al-to-ge-ther	dis-af-fect-ed	Hal-le-lu-jah
an-a-bap-tism	dis-a-gree-ment	how-so-e-ver
ap-pre-hen-sive	dis-com-po-sure	Im-i-ta-tor
ar-bi-trat-or	dis-con-tent-ed	in-co-he-rent
Be-ne-fact-or	dis-con-tin-ue	in-con-sist-ent
Cal-i-man-co	dis-in-her-it	in-de-pend-ent
co-ad-ju-tor	dis-in-tan-gle	in-of-fen-sive

in-stru-ment-al	Nav-i-gat-or	Un-ac-quaint-ed
in-ter-ces-sor	O-per-a-tor	un-ad-vi-fed
in-ter-lo-per	op-por-tune-ly	un-be-com-ing
in-ter-med-dle	or-na-ment-al	un-be-got-ten
in-ter-min-gle	o-ri-ent-al	un-de-fi-led
in-ter-mix-ture	o-ver-burd-en	un-der-ta-ker
in-tro-duc-tive	Pa-ne-gy-ric	un-der-val-ue
Le-gi-sla-tive	pen-ny-roy-al	un-der-ra-ted
le-gi-sla-tor	pre-de-ces-sor	un-di-vi-ded
Ma-ni-fest-tor	Re-gu-la-tor	u-ni-vers-al
man-u-fac-ture	Sa-cra-ment-al	un-pre-pa-red
me-di-a-tor	sem-i-co-lon	un-pro-vi-ded
me-mo-rand-um	su-do-ri-fic	vin-di-ca-ti on
mis-de-mean-or	su-per-struc-ture	What-so-e-ver
mod-er-a-tor	su-per-vi-for	when-so-e-ver

Accent on the last Syllable.

a-ni-mad-vert	mis-ap-pre-hend	su-per-in-duce
ca-ra-bi-neer	mis-un-der-stand	su-per-in-tend
le-ger-de-main	nev-er-the-less	ul-tra-ma-rine
e-le-cam-pane	su-per-a-bound	

Lessons from the Proverbs.

LESSON I.

1. **T**HE Proverbs of Solomon, the Son of David King of Israel.
2. To know Wisdom and Instruction, to perceive the Words of Understanding.
3. To receive the Instruction of Wisdom, Justice, and Judgment, and Equity.
4. To give Subtilty to the Simple, to the young Man Knowledge and Discretion.
5. A wise Man will hear, and will increase in Learning ; and a Man of Understanding shall attain to wise Counsels.

LESSON II.

1. My Son, hear the Instruction of thy Father, and forsake not the Law of thy Mother.

2. For they shall be an Ornament of Grace unto thy Head, and Chains about thy Neck.

3. My Son, if Sinners entice thee, consent thou not.

4. If they say, Come with us let us lay wait for Blood; let us lurk privily for the Innocent without Cause:

5. Cast in thy Lot among us, let us all have one Purse.

6. My Son, walk not thou in the Way with them; refrain thy Foot from their Path.

7. For their Feet run to Evil, and make Haste to shed Blood.

8. Enter not in the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.

LESSON III.

1. Hear, ye Children, the Instruction of a Father, and attend to know Understanding.

2. For I give you good Doctrine, forsake you not my Law.

3. For I was my Father's Son, tender and only beloved in the Sight of my Mother.

4. He taught me also, and said unto me, Let thine Heart retain my Words; keep my Commandments and live.

5. Get Wisdom, get Understanding, forget it not; neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.

6. Forsake her not, and she shall preserve thee, love her and she shall keep thee.

7. She shall give to thine Head an Ornament of Grace; a Crown of Glory shall she give thee.

LESSON IV.

1. Hear, O my Son, and receive my Saying, and the Years of thy Life shall be many.
2. I have taught thee in the Way of Wisdom; I have led thee in the right Paths.
3. Take fast hold of Instruction, let her not go, keep her, for she is thy Life.
4. Enter not into the Path of the Wicked, and go not in the Way of evil Men.
5. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away.
6. My Son, attend to my Words, incline thine Ear unto my Sayings.
7. Let them not depart from thine Eyes, keep them in the Midst of thine Heart. For they are Life unto those that find them, and Health to all their Flesh.
8. Forsake the Foolish and live; and go in the Way of Understanding.
9. Reprove not a Scornor, lest he hate thee; rebuke a wise Man, and he will love thee.
10. Give Instruction to a wise Man, and he will yet be wiser; teach a just Man, and he will encrease in Learning.
11. The Fear of the Lord is the Beginning of Wisdom; and the Knowledge of the Holy is Understanding.

TABLE I.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the First

A C-ti-on-a-ble	Ex-pi-a-to-ry	Pas-si-on-ate-ly
ac-cir-cu-la-to-ry	Fa-shi-on-a-ble	pen-si-on-a-ble
con-sci-on-a-ble	fig-u-ra-tive-ly	Que-s-ti-on-a-ble
cus-tom-a-ri-ly	Ju-di-ca-to-ry	Sta-ti-on-a-ry
Ded-i-ca-to-ry	Mar-ri-age-a-ble	sup-pli-ca-to-ry
dic-ti-on-a-ry	Or-di-na-ri-ly	Vol-un-ta-ri-ly

TABLE II.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Second.

A -bo-mi-na-ble	dis-pens-a-to-ry	La bo-ri-ous-ness
a-fec-ti-on-ate	Es-se-mi-na-cy	le-gi-ti-ma-cy
a-po-the-ca-ry	es-pe-ci-al-ly	Ma-li-ci-ous-ly
aux-i-li-a-ry	ex-pla-na-to-ry	No-to-ri-ous-ly
Com-me-mor-a-ble	ex-tor-ti-on-er	Oc-ca-si-on-al
com-mend-a-to-ry	ex-u-be-ran-cy	Par-ish-i-on-er
com-mis-si-on-er	He-re-di-ta-ry	par-tic-u-lar-ly
com-mu-ni-ca-ble	Im-me-di-ate-ly	pe-cu-ni-a-ry
com-mu-ni-ca-tive	im-mod-er-ate-ly	per-pet-u-al-ly
com-pas-si-on-ate	in-com-pa-ra-ble	pro-the-no-ta-ry
con-di-ti-on-al	in-cor-ri-gi-ble	Re-pos-it-o-ry
con-fe-de-ra-cy	in-es-ti-ma-ble	Sig-ni-fi-can-cy
con-fec-ti-on-er	in-nu-mer-ra-ble	Un-du-ti-ful-ness
con-fid-er-a-ble	in-sep-a-ra-ble	un-cha-ri-ta-ble
con-tin-u-al-ly	in-su-pe-ra-ble	un-ne-cess-a-ry
con-ve-ni-en-cy	in-vol-un-ta-ry	un-par-don-a-ble
De-gen-er-a-cy	ir-re-gu-lar-ly	un-mea-sur-a-ble
de-fa-ma-to-ry	ir-re-sist-a-ble	un-pro-fit-a-ble
de-li-ber-ate-ly	ir-re-vo-ca-ble	un-rea-son-a-ble
de-li-ci-ous-ly	ju-di-ci-ous-ly	un-ut-ter-a-ble

TABLE III.

Words of Five Syllables, accented on the Third.

A B-so-lu-ti-on	am-mu-ni-ti-on	com-pre-hen-si-on
ac-cept-a-ti-on	am-pu-ta-ti-on	con-de-scen-si-on
ac-cla-ma-ti-on	an-i-mos-i-ty	con-fir-ma-ti-on
ac-cu-sa-ti-on	an-ni-vers-a-ry	con-fu-ta-ti-on
ac-qui-si-ti-on	an-no-ta-ti-on	con-gre-ga-ti-on
ad-mi-ra-ti-on	ap-pa-ri-ti-on	con-sc-la-ti-on
ad-mo-ni-ti-on	a-stro-no-mi-cal	con-sler-na-ti-on
ad-van-ta-ge-ous	a-va-ri-ci-ous	con-sli-tu-ti-on
af-fa-bil-i-ty	Be-ne-fac-ti-on	con-tra-dic-ti-on
af-fect-a-ti-on	Cel-e-bra-ti-on	con-ver-sa-ti-on
ag-gra-va-ti-on	cir-cu-la-ti-on	cor-po-ra-ti-on
al-le-ga-ti-on	cir-cum-cis-i-on	cru-ci-fix-i-on
al-pha-bet-i-cal	cir-cum-spec-ti-on	De-cla-ra-ti-on
am-bi-gu-i-ty	com-bi-na-ti-on	de-fi-ni-ti-on

de-mon-strat-i-on	in-flam-ma-ti-on	re-col-lect-i-on
de-so-la-ti-on	in-sur-rec-ti-on	re-pe-ti-ti-on
de-va-sta-ti-on	in-ter-mis-si-on	re-pu-ta-ti-on
dis-o-be-di-ent	in-ter-rup-ti-on	re-so-lu-ti-on
dis-po-si-ti-on	in-vo-ca-ti-on	re-sur-rec-ti-on
dis-tri-bu-ti-on	jus-ti-fi-a-ble	re-vo-lu-ti-on
Ec-cle-si-as-tes	La-men-ta-ti-on	Sal-u-ta-ti-on
ed-u-ca-ti-on	lib-er-al-i-ty	sat-is-fac-ti-on
en-thu-si-as-tic	Mag-nan-i-mi-ty	sep-a-ra-ti-on
e-van-ge-li-cal	mis-ap-pre-hend-ing	sin-u-a-ti-on
ex-com-mu-ni-cate	mis-un-der-stand-ing	spe-cu-la-ti-on
ex-e-cu-ti-on	mod-er-a-ti-on	suf-fo-ca-ti-on
ex-hor-ta-ti-on	Nav-i-ga-ti-on	su-per-fi-ci-al
ex-pecta-ti-on	no-mi-na-ti-on	su-per-in-tend-ant
ex-pe-di-tious	nu-mer-a-ti-on	su-per-scrip-ti-on
ex-por-ta-ti-on	Ob-li-ga-ti-on	su-per-sti-ti-on
For-ni-ca-ti-on	ob-ser-va-ti-on	sup-pli-ca-ti-on
fo-men-ta-ti-on	op-por-tu-ni-ty	sup-po-si-ti-on
Gen-er-a-ti-on	of-ten-ta-ti-on	Tes-ti-mo-ni-al
ge-o-gra-phi-cal	Par-ti-a-li-ty	tol-er-a-ti-on
Hi-bi-ta-ti-on	pe-ni-ten-ti-al	tri-bu-la-ti-on
hos-pi-ta-li-ty	per-pen-di-cu-lar	Va-ri-a-ti-on
Im-i-ta-ti-on	per-se-cu-ti-on	ve-ge-ta-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-al	pre-ser-va-tion	ve-ne-ra-ti-on
im-po-si-ti-on	pos-si-bil-i-ty	vin-di-ca-ti-on
im-pre-ca-ti-on	pro-cla-ma-ti-on	vi-o-la-ti-on
im-pro-pri-e-ty	pro-vo-ca-ti-on	Un-cir-cum-ci-fed
in-cli-na-ti-on	Rad-i-cal-i-ty	u-ni-form-i-ty

LESSON V.

The Proverbs of Solomon.

1. A wise Son maketh a glad Father : But a foolish Son is the Heaviness of his Mother.

2. The Treasures of Wickedness profit nothing, but Righteousness delivereth from Death.

3. The Lord will not suffer the Soul of the Righteous to famish ; but he casteth away the Substance of the Wicked.

4. He becometh poor that dealeth with a slack Hand ; but the Hand of the diligent maketh rich.

LESSON VI.

1. A false Balance is an Abomination to the Lord ; but a just Weight is his Delight.

2. The Memory of the Just is blessed ; but the Name of the Wicked shall rot.

3. The Tongue of the Just is as choice Silver ; the Heart of the Wicked is of little Worth.

4. A soft Answer turns away Wrath ; but grievous Words stir up Anger.

5. Who so mocketh the Poor reproacheth his Maker ; and he that is glad at Calamities, shall not go unpunished.

6. A good Name is rather to be chosen than great Riches ; and a loving Father rather than Silver and Gold.

7. Who so keepeth the Law is a wise Son ; but he that is a Companion of riotous Men, shameth his Father.

LESSON VII.

1. These six Things doth the Lord hate ; yea seven are an Abomination unto him.

2. A proud Look, a lying Tongue, and Hands that shed innocent Blood :

3. An Heart that deviseth wicked Imaginations, and Feet that be swift in running

4. A false Witness that speaketh Lies ; and he that soweth Discord among Brethren.

5. My Son, keep my Words, and lay up my Commandments with thee.

6. Bind them up with thy Fingers ; write them upon the Table of thine Heart.

7. He that is of a proud Heart stirreth up Strife ; but he that putteth his Trust in the Lord, shall be made fat.

T A B L E III.

Words of six Syllables; the Accent on the Second.

A F-fec ti-on-ate-ly	un-cha-ri-ta-ble-ness
un-con-sci-o-na-ble	un-par-don-a-ble-ness
con-sid-er-a-ble-ness	un-pro-fit-a-ble-ness
in-tol-er-a-ble-ness	un-ne-ces-sa-ri-ly
pro-por-ti-on-a-ble	

Accented on the Third Syllable.

Con-sci-en-ti-ous-ly	in-suf-fi-ci-ent-ly
ce-re-mo-ni-ous-ly	Ma-gi-ste-ri-al-ly
Dis-o-be-di-ent-ly	me-ri-to-ri-ous-ly
Ge-o-gra-phi-cal-ly	Sa-cri-le-gi-ous-ly
In-con-sid-er-a-ble	su-per-sti-ti-ous-ly
in-con-ve-ni-ent-ly	su-per-nu-me-ra-ry

Accented on the Fourth Syllable.

A -Bo-mi-na-ti-on	E-di-fi-ca-ti-on
ac-com-mo-da-ti-on	e-ja-cu-la-ti-on
ad-mi-ni-s-tra-ti-on	e-qui-vo-ca-ti-on
af-fa-si-na-ti-on	e-va-cu-a-ti-on
af-so-ci-a-ti-on	e-va-por-a-ti-on
Cap-i-tu-la-ti-on	ex-a-mi-na-ti-on
cir-cum-lo-cu-ti-on	ex-te-nu-a-ti-on
con-sid-er-a-ti-on	Fa-mi-li-a-ri-ty
con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	for-ti-fi-ca-ti-on
cor-ro-bo-ra-ti-on	Glo-ri-fi-ca-ti-on
De-lib-er-a-ti-on	Hu-mil-i-a-ti-on
de-nom-in-a-ti-on	I-ma-gin-a-ti-on
de-ter-min-a-ti-on	im-mu-ta-bi-li-ty
dis-ad-van-ta-ge-ous	in-com-pre-hen-si-ble
dis-sim-u-la-ti-on	in-fal-li-bil-i-ty

E

in-ter-ro-ga-ti-on	Qual-i-fi-ca-ti-on
ir-re-gu-la-ti-on	Rat-i-fi-ca-ti-on
ir-re-con-cile-a-ble	re-com mend-a-ti-on
Ma-the-ma-ti-ci-an	re-pre-sen-ta-ti-on
mor-ti-fi-ca-ti-on	Sanc-ti-fi ca-ti-on
mul-ti-pli-ca-ti-on	fig-ni-fi-ca-ti-on
Pro-nun-ci-a-ti-on	fu-pe-ri-o-ri-ty
pu-ri-fi-ca-ti-on	U-ni-ver-sa-li-ty
pu-fil-la-ni-mi-ty /	

T A B L E IV.

Words of seven Syllables.

A N-ti-tri-ni-ta-ri-ans	Na-tu-ra-li-za-ti-on
Con-sub-stan-ti-a-li-ty	Ple-ni-po-ten-ti-a-ry
Dis-con-ti-nu-a-ti-on	Re-cap-i-tu-la-ti-on
Ex-com-mu-ni-ca-ti-on	re-con-cil-i-a-ti-on
ex-tra-or-di-na-ri-ly	Su-per-e-ro-ga-ti-on
im-ma-te-ri-a-li-ty	Tran-sub-stan-ti-a-ti-on
im-pe-ne-tra-bil-i-ty	Va-le-tu-di-na-ri-an
In-di-vi-si-bi-li-ty	

LESSON IX.

On Man.

Lord, what is Man! originally 'Dust, engendered in Sin, brought forth with sorrow, helpless in his Infancy, extravagantly wild in his Youth, mad in his Manhood, decrepid in his Age; his first Voice moves Pity, his last commands Grief. Nature clothes the Beasts with Hair, the Birds with Feathers, and the Fishes with Scales; but Man is born naked; his Hands cannot handle, his Feet cannot walk, his Tongue cannot speak, nor his Eyes see aright; simple his Thoughts, vain his Desires, Toys his Delight.

LESSON X.

He no sooner puts on his distinguishing Character, Reason, but he burns it with wild-fire Passions, taints it with abominable Pride, tears it with insatiable Revenge, dirts it with Avarice, and stains it with Debauchery.

His next state is full of Miseries. Fears torment, Hopes intoxicate, Cares perplex, Enemies assault him, Friends betray him, Thieves rob him, Wrongs oppress him, and Dangers way-lay him.

His last Scene is deplorable; his Eyes dim, Hands feeble, Feet lame, Sinews shrunk, Bones dry; his Days are full of Sorrow, his Nights of Pain; his Life miserable, his Death terrible; his Infancy is full of Folly, Youth of Disorder and Toil, Age of Infirmary.

Proper Names of Persons, Places, &c. or Words usually beginning with a Capital.

TABLE I.

Proper Names of One Syllable.

A NN	Dan	Heth	Mark	Shem	Wells
Bel	Eve	Jah	Neath	Shuz	York
Buz	France	Jude	Ouze	Throne	Ziph
Cain	Gad	Job	Paul	Tweed	Zug
Coz	Gath	Kish	Ruth	Uk	Zoph
Cush	Ham	Lynn	Saul	Uz	Zuz

TABLE II.

Proper Names, &c. of Two Syllables, accented on the First.

A A-ron	Ac-ton	Al-ban	Al-ton
Ab-ba	A-dam	A-lice	Ampt-hill
A-bel	Ag-bridge	Aln-wick	An-drew

An-na	Bel-ley	Burnt-wood	Coln-brook
An-trim	Bewd-ley	Bux-ton	Con-naught
Ant-werp	Big-vai	Buz-ford	Con-stance
Ar-magh	Bi-hah	By-ford	Con-way
Ar-ran	Bin-brook	Cæ-sar	Co-os
Ar-thur	Bing-ham	Ca-lais	Cope-land
Ash-ly	Bit-ford	Cam-bridge	Cor-bridge
Ash-krig	Black-burn	Camp-den	Cor-by
Ash-na	Bland-ford	Canes-ham	Corn-wall
Au-gust	Bol-ton	Car-diff	Cow-bridge
Auk-land	Be-cton	Carl-ton	Cran-bourn
Au-slef	Bos-worth	Cart-mel	Crane-brook
Au-slin	Bots-ham	Ca-flor	Cra-ven
A-vims	Boul-nefs	Caith-nefs	Craw-ley
A-vites	Boz-zah	Cax-would	Crick-lade
Ax-bridge	Brack-ley	Ce-phas	Crook-horn
Ax-holm	Brad-field	Chag-ford	Crow-land
Ax-mouth	Brad-ford	Chag-ley	Croy-don
Ba-bel	Brad-ninch	Chat-ham	Cux-field
Bake-well	Brain-tree	Chea-dle	Cy-prus
Ba-la	Bramp-ton	Check-ley	Da-gan
Ba'-dock	Bram-yard	Chel-ford	Dal-ton
Bal-tic	Brand-rith	Chelms-ford	Dan-by
Bamp-ton	Breck-nock	Chel-sea	Dar-king
Ban-gor	Brent-ford	Chep-flow	Dart-ford
Ban-sted	Brere-ton	Chert-sey	Da-vid
Bark-ing	Bre-wood	Ches-hunt	Dan-ites
Bar-more	Brick-hill	Chew-ton	De-dan
Barnes-ley	Bridge-north	Chid-ley	Ded-ham
Ba-ruch	Bris-tol	Chim-ham	Deep-ing
Ba-shan	Brit-ain	Chi-na	Den-bigh
Bast-wick	Brit-ish	Chit-tim	Den-mark
Bat-tel	Brit-on	Chrift-mas	Den-nis
Bau-trey	Brix-ton	Chud-leigh	Del-phos
Bay-nard	Brix-worth	Chum-leigh	Dept-ford
Bec-cles	Brom-ley	Cle-ment	Der-by
Be-dal	Broms-wick	Cleve-land	Dere-ham
Bed-ford	Brough-ton	Clif-ton	De-rick
Bel-ford	Bru-ton	Cob-ham	Dart-mouth
Bent-ley	Bryn-ton	Cogge-shall	Der-vent
Berk-shire	Bud-worth	Coles-hill	Dig-by
Ber-nard	Bug-den	Col-ford	Dock-ing
Ber-wick	Burn-ham	Co-logn	Dock-ley

Dod-brook	Fran-cis	Hitch-in	Kit-tim
Do-ver	Fri-day	Hoddes-don,	Kirk-ham
Down-ham	Frodsham	Hol-beck	Knap-daile
Dray-ton	Ga-al	Hol-land	Knottes-ford
Dran-field	Ga-za	Ho-mer	Kyne-ton
Dub-lin	Ge-ber	Hoph-ni	La-ban
Dud-ley	Ger-man	Ho-race	La-chish
Dul-wich	Ger-sham	Horn-sey	La-mech
Dun-church	Ge-zer	Horf-ham	Lambeth
Dunf-field	Gil-bert	How-den	Lamp-ley
Dun-wich	Gil-gal	Hox-ton	Land-grave
Durham	Gis-born	Hum-phrey	Laurence
Ea-ster	Glas-gow	Hu-shi	Le-ah
Ea-ton	God-frey	Hu-shim	Leonard
E-den	Good-hurst	Hu-zath	Letch-aide
Edg-ware	Grant-ham	Hy-dra	Le-vite
Ed-win	Grave-send	Ips-wich	Litch-field
E-gypt	Green-wich	Ire-land	Lil-bourn
Elt-ham	Gui-neia	I-saac	Lin-coln
En-field	Ha-dad	Ille-worth	Lind-sey
En-gland	Had-leigh	Ix-worth	Long-land
E-noch	Ha-gar	Ja-cob	Lon-don
E-nos	Ha-gai	Jer-sey	Lud-gate
E-phod	Holef-worth	Je-sus	Lyd-ford
E-phron	Hal-stead	Jo-nas	Ly-ric
Ep-ping	Ham-burgh	Jo-seph	Lystra
Ep-som	Hamp-ton	Jo-tham	Ma-chir
Eref-by	Hamp-stead	Ju-das	Maid-stone
Es-sex	Han-nah	Ju-dith	Ma-gic
E-ves-ham	Har-leigh	Ju-ly	Mal-pas
Eu-ropes	Harles-ton	Ju-stus	Mal-vern
Ew-el	Har-row	Ka-desb	Manf-field
Eynes-ford	Har-wich	Kei-lah	Mares-field
Ez-ra	Hat-field	Kimp-ton	Mar-tha
Fair-leigh	Hayls-ham	Ken-dal	Mat-thew
Fal-mouth	Helmef-ly	Kend-worth	Milke-ham
Fe-lix	Hemp-stead	Ke-nelm	Me-shech
Fen-wick	Hex-ham	Kes-wick	Mi-cah
Farn-ham	Hey-wood	Kex-holm	Mid-hurst
Fe-stus	High-gate	Key-worth	Mil-brock
Folke-stone	Hinck-ley	Kil-dare	Mile-ham
Fran-ces	Hing-ham	Kings-on	Mil-thorp

Mil'-on	Pan-cras	Ru-fus	Spa-nish
Mine-head	Pa-ris	Rum-ford	Spilf-by
Mo-narch	Pa-shur	Ru-then	Spit-head
Mon-day	Pe-leg	Rut-land	Slax-ford
Mon-mouth	Pem-broke	Rye-gate	Stam-ford
Mor-peth	Pen-rith	Sa-lem	Stan-stead
Moul'-ton	Pen-ryn	Sam-son	Ste-phen
Mul-grave	Pet-worth	Salt-fleet	Stit-ton
Mun-ster	Phan-tasm	Sand-wich	Sto-ic
Mur-ray	Pha-rez	Sap-phire	Stoek-port
Na-bal	Phe-nix	Sa-rah	Stokes-ly
Na-hor	Phi-lip	Sa-turn	Stone-henge
Nampt-wich	Pis-gah	Sa-voy	Strat-ton
Na-ples	Ply-mouth	Sax-ton	Stret-ton
Nar-barth	Plymp-ton	Scarf-dale	Stret-ham
Nase-by	Pol-land	Scot-land	Stur-bridge
Na-than	Pont-pool	Sel-by	Suc-coth
Ne-bat	Portf-mouth	Sha-drach	Suf-folk
Ne-cho	Poul-ton	Shad-well	Sur-ry
Nec-tar	Pref-ton	Shal-lum	Suf-sex
New-burgh	Pro-logue	Shan-non	Sut-ton
New-bridge	Quin-tus	Sheer-ness	Swaff-ham
Newn-ham	Rab-bah	Shef-field	Swan-sey
Noy-land	Rab-bi	Shef-nal	Swe-den
No-ah	Ra-chel	Shep-ham	Swin-don
Nor-folk	Rad-nor	Sher-ston	Swit-zer
Nor-man	Ra-mah	Shet-land	Ta-bor
Not-thorp	Rams-gate	Ship-ton	Tam-worth
North-wich	Ran-dal	Shrop-shire	Tar-shish
Oak-ham	Ray-leigh	Shore-ham	Tavi-stock
Ock-ley	Ret-ford	Shu-hite	Taun-ton
Of-frown	Reu-ben	Sid-mouth	Thax-ted
On-gar	Ri-chard	Si-mon	Tha-net
O-nyx	Rich-mond	Si-nai	Thet-ford
O-phir	Rip-ley	Si-on	Tho-mas
O-phrah	Riz-pah	Skip-ton	Thum-mim
Ork-ney	Ro-bert	Slea-ford	Thurf-day
Or-lap	Roch-dale	Smyr-na	Tick-ba l
Or-nond	Ro-ger	Snetf-ham	Tides-wall
Oun-ley	Ro-mans	So-dan	Trow-bridge
Ox-ford	Roth-wel	Southwark	Tru-ro
Oz-ne	Row-land	Spal-ding	Tun-bridge

Tur-ky	Wandf-worth	Wi-gan	Wood-stock
Ty-rus	Wang-ford	Wig-ton	Xer-xes
Vin-cent	Wap-ping	Wig-more	Yar-mouth
Ul-ster	War-wick	Wilt-shire	Yeo-vil
Up-fal	Wal-ton	Winch-comb	York-shire
Ux-bridge	Web-ley	Wind-sor	Ze-nith
Uz-zah	Welch-pool	Wirkf-worth	Zi-on
Wake-field	We-stram	Wif-bich	Zip-por
Wal-ter	Whit-church	Whit-ney	Zo-phor
Wall-ham	Wick-liff	Woo-burn	

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Two Syllables, accented on the Last.

A R-gyle	Dum-fries	Le-vant	O-stend
Bel-grade	E-squire	Lor-rain	Pall-mall
Ben-gal	Gui-enne	Ma-drid	Pen-guin
Cam-bray	Hoch-stedt	Men-teith	Pen-zance
Car-lisle	Hol-stein	Mo-gul	Se-ville
Ca-tile	Ja-paa	Mon-trose	Stock-holm
Dun-bar	Ju-ly	Na-mur	Tan-gier
Dun-blane	La on	Na-varre	Tau-ton
Dun-dee	Le-on	O-range	Ver-sailles

T A B L E IV.

Proper Names of Three Syllable accented on the First.

A -Bi-gail	Al-der-stoke	A-me-thyft	A-run-del
A-bing-ton	Al-der-ney	An-ca-fter	A-fi-a
A-bi-shai	Al-fre-ton	An-do-ver	Al-fin-shire
A-bra-ham	A-li-cant	An-gle-sea	A-therf-ton
Ab-fa-lom	Al-ka-net	An-tho-ny	At-tle-bridge
Ad-mi-ral	Al-tring-ham	An-ti-christ	Aul-ce-fter
A-fri-ca	Am-ber-ley	An-ti-och	Au-ften-field
Al-co ran	Am-bu-ry	Ap-ple-dore	Au-fti-a
Ald-bo-rough	A-merf-ham	Ar-ling-ton	A-xmin-ster
Al-den-burgh	A-mer-ton	Ar-ra-gon	Aylef-bu-ry

Ba-by-lon	Car-hamp-ton	Dis-ting-ton	Frome sel-wood
Be-den-och	Car-ling-ford	Don-ca-ster	Gab-bo-tha
Ban-bu-ry	Ca-tha-rine	Dor-che-ster	Ga-bri-el
Bar-ter-bas	Che-ling-ton	Dor-la-ston	Gainf bo-rough
Barn-sta-ble	Chel-ten-ham	Do-ro-thy	Ga-li-lee
Bar-ra-bas	Cherl-bu-ry	Dor-set-shire	Gal-lo-way
Bay-bo-ough	Chre-ster-field	Dul-ver-ton	Gaf-co-ny
Bea-cons-field	Chi-chef-ter	Dun-bar-ton	Ge-ne-fis
Beck-ing-ham	Chi-ding-fold	Dun-gar-von	Ge-no-a
Beel-ze-bub	Chil-ling-ham	Dun-ning-ton	Ger-ma-ny
Belt-ing-ham	Chip-per-ham	Dun-sta-ble	Gif bo-rough
Be-mis-ter	Chol-mond-ley	Ea-sing-wold	Glou-ce-ster
Ben-ja-min	Chris-ten-dom	Ec-cle-shal	Got-tir-gen
Berk-ham-stead	Chris-ti-an	Ec-cle-ton	Gre-go-ry
Beth-the-mesh	Chris-to-pher	E-din-burgh	Ha-ger-ston
Bev-er-ley	Chry-so-stom	E-do-mites	Hal-li-fax
Bi-cis-ter	Cla-ren-don	E-gre-mont	Hal-lo-ton
Bid-di-ford	Cli-the-roë	E-kro-mites	Ha-mer-ton
Bog-les-wade	Cock-er-mouth	E-li-ab	Ha-mil-ton
Bil-de-ston	Col-chef-ter	E-li-phaz	Han-o-ver
Bil-ling-ford	Cold-ing-ham	E-pa-phras	Har-bo-rough
Bil-ling-ham	Com-ber-ton	E-the'-bert	Har-ring-ton
Bit-ling-hurst	Con-gle-ton	E-ver-shal	Ha-sle-mere
Bil-lingf-gate	Co-ning-ton	Ex-e-ter	Ha-sling-den
Bir-ming-ham	Co-nis-ton	Ex-o-dus	Ha-ther-ly
Bil-so-ver	Con-stantine	Ex-or-cism	Ha-ver-ford
Be-den-ham	Cor-da-van	Fa-ken-ham	Ha-ve-ril
Bos-bu-ry	Cor-fi-ca	Fal-ken-burgh	Ha-ver-ing
Bra-ken-hill	Cov-en-try	Farn-bo-rough	He-re-ford
Bro-sing-ton	Cre-di-ton	Far-ring-don	Hel-bo-rough
Bridge-wa-ter	Cock-er-hill	Fer-ming-ham	Hol-den-by
Brid-ling-ton	Cum-ber-land	Fer-ry-bridge	Ho-ni-ton
Bright-helm-stone	Da-ni-el	Fer-ry-hill	Hun-ga-ry
Bro-ken-hurst	Dar-ling-ton	Fev-ers-ham	Hun-ger-ford
Buck-ing-ham	Da-ver-try	Fins-bury	Hunt-ing-ton
Bul-ling-brook	De-ber-ham	Flam-bo-rough	Il-chæ-ster
Bun-ting-ford	De-bo-rah	Flo-ri-da	Il-mins-ter
Bur-row-bridge	Dod-ding-ton	Fo-king-ham	In-di-a
By-ber-ry	De-li-lah	Ford-ing-bridge	Ist-bo-sheth
Cai-a-phas	De-von-shire	Fram-ling-ham	Ish-ma-el
Cam-a-ford	Dewf bo-rough	Fre-de-ric	Is-ling-ton
Can-dle-mas	Did-mor-ton	Fre-sing-field	Is-ra-el
Car-di-gan	Di-dy-mus	Frod-ling-ham	Is-a-char

I-ta-ly	Ma-la-chi	Phi-ne-as	Sun-der-land
I-vin-go	Ma-la-ga	Pick-er-ing	Swit-zer-land
Jef-fe-ry	Malms-bu-ry	Pock-ling-ton	Sy-ri-ans
Je-ri-cho	Man-che-ster	Pon-ti-us	Ta-bi-tha
Je-su-it	Man-ning-tree	Por-tu-gal	Tad-ca-ster
Jo-na-than	Mar-ga-ret	Pos-ti-phar	Ten-bu-ry
Jo-shu-a	Marl-bo-rough	Prus-si-a	Tewks-bu-ry
Ju-li-us	Mar-ma-duke	Puck-er-idge	Thong-ca-ster
Ju-pi-ter	Ma-ry-land	Queen-bo-rough	Thorn-bu-ry
Ka-tha-rine	Men-dlef-ham	Rab-sha-keh	Til-bu-ry
Kel-ling-ton	Me-ta-phor	Ra-ven-glass	Ti-mo-thy
Ke-mu-el	Mex-i-co	Ren-dlef-ham	Ti-ver-ton
Ke-nel-worth	Mi-chael	Rick-mans-worth	Tor-ring-ton
Ken-sing-ton	Mic-kle-ton	Ris-bo-rough	Tow-cc-ster
Ket-ter-ing	Mid-dle-burgh	Ro-che-ster	Tri-ni-ty
Kir-ming-ton	Mid-dle-sex	Rock-ing-ham	Tud-bu-ry
Knaref-bo-rough	Mid-dle-ton	Rof-com-mon	Tud-ding-ton
Lo-den-burgh	Mid-dle-wick	Rot-ter-dam	Tuf-ca-ny
Lan-bis-ter	Mod-bu-ry	Ro-ther-ham	Val-en-tine
Lan-ca-ster	Mus-co-vy	Ro-ther-hithe	Ul-ver-ston
Lan-ca-shire	Na-a-man	Rus-si-a	Up-ping-ham
Lan-go-ver	Naph-ta-li	Sa-mu-el	Wal'-ling-ford
La-ven-ham	Na-za-rite	Sa-tur-day	Walt-ham-stow
La-ving-ton	Ne-ther-lands	Scar-bo-rough	War-min-ster
La-za-rus	New-bu-ry	Sed-bu-ry	War-ring-ton
Le-ba-non	Ni-cho-las	Se-ra-phim	Wal-ling-ton
Lei-ces-ter	Ni-ne-veh	Se-ther-ton	Wed-nes-day
Le-ming-ton	Nor-man-dy	Se-ven-oke	Wel-ling-ton
Leo-min-ster	Not-ting-ham	Shafts-bu-ry	Wen-do-ver
Li-ver-pool	Ock-ing-ham	Shrews-bu-ry	West-min-ster
Low-bo-rough	O-de-ham	Si-ci-ly	Whit-sun-tide
Lu-ci-fer	O-li-ver	Si-me-on	Wil-li-am
Lu-ci-us	Om-berf-ley	Sis-e-ra	Wim-ble-ton
Luck-ing-ton	O-ver-ton	Sit-ting-born	Win-ch-l-sea
Lut-ter-worth	O-ving-ham	Sit-ting-ham	Win-che-ster
Ly-ci-a	Pad-ding-ton	So-lo-mon	Wor-ce-ster
Ly-di-a	Pa-tro-bas	So-mer-set	Xe-no-phon
Ly-fi-as	Pe-nu-el	Spa-ni-ard	Za-bu-lon
Mac-clef-field	Pe-terf-field	Strath-na-vern	Za-char-y
Mac-pe-lah	Pe-ther-ton	Stur-min-ster	Zip-po-rah
Mag-da-len	Pha-nu-el	Sud-bu-ry	Zc-di-ac
Ma-ho-met	Pha-ri-sees	Sud-min-ster	

TABLE IV.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Bi-a	Chal-de-a	Ha-bak-kuk	O-me-ga
A-bi-hu	Chi-me-ra	Hil-ki-ah	O-zi-as
A-bi-ram	Cho-ra-zin	Ho-ri-zon	Phe-ni-ce
A-cro-ftic	Co-ne-ah	Ho-san-na	Phi-lip-pi
A-dul-lam	Cy-re-ne	Ho-se-a	Pil-cil-la
A-grip-pa	Da-maf-cus	Je-ho-ram	Re-be-kah
A-hi-jah	Da-ri-us	Je-ho-vah	San-bal-lat
A-hi-tub	Di-a-na	Jo-fi-as	Sap-phi-ra
A-pof-tle	Di-lem-ma	Ju-de-a	Sa-rep-ta
Au-guf-tus	Ec-lip-tic	Ke-tu-rah	Sep-tem-ber
A-ro-tus	E-li-as	Ma-naf-feh	Su-san-na
Ba-rab-bas	E-li-jah	Mat-thi-as	Syl-va-nus
Bar-je-fus	E-li-sha	Me-ra-ri	Thad-de-us
Bar-ja-na	E-raf-mus	Mef-fi-as	To-bi-as
Bar-zel-lai	E-fai-as	Mi-le-tum	Vi-en-na
Bel-shaz-zar	Eu-phra-tes	Na-af-son	U-ri-ah
Ben-ha-dad	Ge-ne-va	No-vem-ber	Zac-che-us
Ber-ni-ce	Go-li-ah	Oc-to-ber	Zal-mu-na
Be-thef-da	Go-mor-rah	O-lym-pic	Ze-bo-im

TABLE V.

Proper Names of Three Syllables, accented on the Last.

A-ber-deen	Bud-def-dale	El-se-neur	Mont-fe-rat
Al-be-marle	Ca-ra-van	Fon-ta-nelle	Mount-o-rell
Am-ster-dam	Ca-ral-ftadt	Har-tle-pool	Na-za-rine
A-nan-dale	Char-le-ville	In-ver-nefs	Of-we-ftree
Ba-fing-ftoke	Char-le-roy	Lan-gue-doc	Pom-pe-lune
Be-nin-gale	Ea-fton-nefs	Mil-den-hall	Scan-de-roon

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the First.

A-D-der-bu-ry	Da-ref-bu-ry	Ja-nif-fa-ry
A-lex-an-der	Fe-bru-a-ry	Ja-nu-a-ry
Al-mond-bu-ry	Fo-ther-in-gay	Kid-der-min-fter
Am-bref-bu-ry	Glas-ton-bu-ry	Mi-cha-el-mas
At-tle-bo-rough	Hi-e-rar-chy	Pe-ter-bo-rough
Can-ter-bu-ry	If-ra-el-ite	Sa-lif-bu-ry

T A B L E II.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Second.

A-Bi-a-thar	E-gyp-ti-an	Na-tha-ni-el
A-cha-i-a	E-li-za-beth	Ni-lo-me-ter
A-me-li-a	E-pi-pha-ny	North-al-ler-ton
A-me-ri-ca	E-sa-i-as	Pa-la-ti-nate
A-po-cry-pha	Eu-ro-pe-an	Pam-phy-li-a
A-ra-bi-a	E-ze-ki-el	Pla-cen-ti-a
Ar-me-ni-a	Ga-la-ti-a	Sa-ma-ri-a
As-phal-ti-tes	Ga-li-ci-a	Sa-ma-ri-tan
As-sy-ri-a	Gal-li-po-li	Sar-di-ni-a
Bar-ba-di-an	Ga-ma-li-el	Scla-vo-ni-a
Bar-ba-ri-an	Ge-or-gi-a	Se-ba-sti-an
Bar-tho-lo-mew	Ger-ne-sa-ret	Si-le-fi-a
Bit-le-ri-cay	Ho-ra-ti-o	Tar-ta-ri-an
Bi-thy-ni-a	Hy-dro-gra-phy	The-o-do-lite
Bo-he-mi-a	Ig-na-ti-us	The-c-phi-lus
Ca-per-na-um	I-ta-li-an	Ther-mo-me-ter
Ca-ta-stro-phe	Je-u-sa-lem	Thes-sa-li-a
Ce-sa-re-a	Le-vi-ti-cus	Ti-be-ri-us
Ci-li-ci-a	Lieu-te-nan-cy	Ve-ne-ti-an
Co-los-si-ans	Ma-ho-met-an	Ve-su-vi-us
Co-per-ni-cus	Mi-ran-do-la	Vir-gi-ni-a
Co-rin-thi-an	Mol-da-vi-a	U-tox-e-ter
Cor-ne-li-us	Mont-go-me-ry	West-pha-li-a
Dal-ma-ti-a	Mont-pel-li-er	Xe-no-cra-tes
De-ca-po-lis	Mo-ra-vi-a	Zo-rub-ba-bel
De-mo-cra-cy	Mc-sa-i-cal	Zi-do-ni-ans

T A B L E III.

Proper Names of Four Syllables, accented on the Third.

A-Ber-con-way	Be-ne-dic-tine	Com-po-stel-la
A-bi-e-zer	Be-ne-ven-to	Co-pen-ha-gen
A-do-ni-jah	Cag-li-a-ri	Dal-ma-nu-tha
A-na-bap-tist	Ca-ro-li-na	E-le-a-zer
A-na-ni-as	Che-tel-hamp-ton	E-ze-ki-as
Bar-ce-lo-na	Chip-ping-nor-ton	Hal-le-lu-jah
Be-el-ze-bub	Ci-ren-ce-ster	Hen-ri-et-a

He-ze-ki-ah	Ne-he-mi-ah	Sut-ton-co-field
I-sa-bel-la	Ni-co-de-mus	Tra-co-ni-tis
Je-re-mi-ah	O-ba-di-ah	Wol-ver-hamp-ton
Je-ro-bo-am	Phi-lip-s-nor-ton	Wot-ton-bas-let
La-ze-ret-to	Sa-la-man-ca	Ze-cha-ri-ah
Ma-da-gaf-car	Sa-ra-gof-fa	Ze-de-ki-ah
Mar-ga-ri-ta	Shep-ton-mal-let	Ze-phe-ni-ah

TABLE I.

Proper Names of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but Two.

A-Dra-myt-ti-um	E-van-ge-li-cal	Phy-fi-og-no-my
An-da-lu-si-a	Ge-ne-a-lo-gy	Sa-mo-thra-ci-a
A-pol-lo-ni-a	Ge-o-gra-phi-cal	Scan-di-na-vi-a
A-ri-sto-cra-cy	He-li-o-po-lis	The-o-lo-gi-cal
Cap-pa-de-ci-a	Ho-mo-ge-ni-us	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ans
Ca-ta-lo-ni-a	Hy-per-bo-li-cal	Tra-gi-co-me-dy
Che-dor-la-o-mer	Li-thu-a-ni-a	Tran-syl-va-ni-a
Chri-sti-a-ni-ty	Ly-ca-o-ni-a	U-ni-ver-si-ty
Deu-te-ro-no-my	Ma-ce-do-ni-a	A-bel-beth-ma-a-cah
Di-c-ny-fi-us	Ma-ha-la-le-el	Be-ra-dac-ba-la-dan
E-nig-ma-ti-cal	Me-tro-po-li-tan	Ec-cle-si-a-sti-cus
E-qui-noc-ti-al	Ne-bu-za-ra-dan	Hi-sto-ri-o-gra-phy
E-thi-o-pi-a	O-ne-si-pho-rus	Me-di-ter-ra-ne-an
E-ty-mo-lo-gy	Phi-la-del-phi-a	Mef-o-po-ta-mi-a

TABLE II.

Words of Five and Six Syllables, accented on the Last but One.

A-Bel-miz-ra-im	Con-stanti-no-ple	Me-she-le-mi-ah
A-do-ni-ze-bek	Ec-cle-si-a-stes	Mi-di-a-ni-tish
A-do-ni-ze-dek	E-pa-phro-di-tus	Ne-bu-chad-nez-zar
A-ha-su-e-rus	E-pi-cu-re-an	Ne-bu-chad-rez-zer
Al-mon-dib-tha-im	Ge-de-ro-tha-im	Prog-nos-ti-ca-tor
A-re-o-pa-gite	Hy-po-chon-dri-ac	Thef-fa-lo-ni-ca
A-ri-ma-the-a	La-o-di-ce-a	Tob-a-do-ni-jah
A-ris-to-bu-lus	Ma-gar-mis-na-bib	Zap-naph-pa-a-ne-ab

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T II.

A Table of Words nearly the same in Sound, but different in Spelling and Signification.

A BEL, a Man's Aunt, Uncle's Wife	Bear, a Beast, or
Name	Burden
Able, powerful	Aray, good Order
A Bell, of Metal	Array, to clothe
Accidence, a Book	Arras, Hangings
Accidents, Chances	Harrafs, to trouble
Account, Esteem	Ascent, going up
Accompt, Reckoning	Assent, Agreement
Achor, a Valley	Assistance, Help
Acre, of Land	Assistants, Helpers
Acts, Deeds	Augur, a Sooth- sayer
Ax, to hew with	Auger, for Carpen- ters
Advice, Counsel	Bacon, Hog's Flesh
Advise, to counsel	Baken, baked
Ail, to trouble	Beacon, to give No- tice
Ale, Malt Liquor	Beckon, to wink
Air, we breathe	Bail, a Surety
Heir, eldest Son	Bale, of Cloth
Are, they are	Bald, without Hair
Alk, every one	Barwl'd, cry'd out
Awl, to bore Holes	Ball, any round thing
Alehoof, an Herb	Barbara, a Woman's Name
Aloof, at a Distance	Barbary, a Coun- try
Allay, to diminish	Barberry, a Fruit
Alloy, of Metal	Bark, of a Tree
Alley, a narrow Pas- sage	Barque, a Ship
Ally, Confederate	Beau, a Fop
Allow'd, granted	Bow, to shoot with
Aloud, with a Noise	Bore, make a Hole
Altar, for Sacrifice	
Alter, to change	
Ant, a Pismire	
	Bury, a Corpse
	Blew, did blow
	Blue, a Colour
	Board, a Plank
	Bor'd, a Hole
	Boar, a Beast
	Boor, a country Fellow
	Bore, make a Hole
	Bare, naked, or did bear
	Bass, Part of Music
	Base, mean
	Baize, Cloth
	Bays, Bay-Trees
	Be, are
	Bee, with Honey
	Beer, to drink
	Bier, to carry the Dead on
	Bean, Pulse
	Been, was at a Place
	Beat, with a Stick
	Beet, an Herb
	Bette, a Pint Flask of Wine
	Betty, Elizabeth
	Bel, an Idol,
	Bell, to ring
	Berry, a small Fruit

<i>Bolt</i> , the Door	<i>Canon</i> , a Rule	<i>Cion</i> , a young Sprig
<i>Boult</i> , Meal	<i>Capital</i> , chief	<i>Sion</i> , a Mountain so
<i>Bow</i> , to bend	<i>Capitol</i> , a Tower in	called
<i>Bough</i> , a Branch	Rome	<i>Cittern</i> , an Instru-
<i>Boy</i> , a Lad	<i>Canvas</i> , coarse	ment
<i>Buoy</i> , <i>Buoy</i> , to	Cloth	<i>Citron</i> , a Fruit
bear up	<i>Canvass</i> , to exa-	<i>Chronical</i> , of long
<i>Bread</i> , to eat	mine	Continuance
<i>Bred</i> , brought up	<i>Card</i> , to play with	<i>Chronicle</i> , a His-
<i>Breeches</i> , to wear	<i>Chard</i> , to dress wool	tory
<i>Breaches</i> , broken	<i>Cart</i> , to carry	<i>Clark</i> , a Book-
Places	Things in	keeper,
<i>Bruit</i> , a Report	<i>Chart</i> , a Descrip-	<i>Clerk</i> , a Clergyman
<i>Brute</i> , a Beast	tion of a Place	<i>Clause</i> , of a Sentence
<i>Burrow</i> , a Hole in	<i>Career</i> , full Speed	<i>Claws</i> , of a Bird
the Earth	<i>Carrier</i> , that carri-	<i>Climb</i> , up in a Tree
<i>Borough</i> , a Corpo-	eth	<i>Clime</i> , in Geogra-
ration	<i>Cashier</i> , a Cash-	phy
<i>Bold</i> , confident	Keeper	<i>Close</i> , to shut up
<i>Bowl'd</i> , did bowl	<i>Cashire</i> , to disband	<i>Clothes</i> , Garments
<i>By</i> , near	<i>Cell</i> , a Hut	<i>Coat</i> , a Garment
<i>Buy</i> , for Money	<i>Sell</i> , to dispose of	<i>Cote</i> , a Cottage
<i>Brews</i> , he breweth	<i>Celler</i> , under	<i>Coarse</i> , not fine
<i>Bruise</i> , to break	Ground	<i>Course</i> , Race or
<i>But</i> , a Particle	<i>Seller</i> , that selleth	Way
<i>Butt</i> , two Hogf-	<i>Censer</i> , for Incense	<i>Complement</i> , the re-
heads	<i>Censor</i> , a Reformer	mainder
<i>Cain</i> , Adam's Son	<i>Censure</i> , Judgment	<i>Compliment</i> , to speak
<i>Cane</i> , a Shrub	<i>Cession</i> , a resigning	obligingly
<i>Calais</i> , in France	<i>Session</i> , Assizes	<i>Commit</i> , to do
<i>Chalice</i> , a Cup	<i>Centaur</i> , an Herb	<i>Comet</i> , a blazing
<i>Call</i> , by name	<i>Century</i> , 100 Years	Star
<i>Carwl</i> , for a Per-	<i>Centry</i> , a Guard	<i>Concert</i> , of Music
riwig	<i>Chair</i> , to sit in	<i>Consort</i> , Wife of a
<i>Calendar</i> , an Ac-	<i>Chare</i> , a Job of	Sovereign
count of Time	Work	<i>Cousin</i> , a Relation
<i>Calender</i> , to smooth	<i>Choler</i> , Rage	<i>Cozen</i> , to cheat
Cloth	<i>Collar</i> , for the Neck	<i>Council</i> , an Assem-
<i>Can</i> , to be able	<i>Collar</i> , Beef and	bly
<i>Cann</i> , to drink out	Brawn	<i>Counsel</i> , to advise
of	<i>Cieling</i> , of a Room	<i>Cruise</i> , to sail up and
<i>Cannon</i> , a great	<i>Sealing</i> , setting	down
Gun	a Seal	<i>Cruse</i> , a little Vessel

<i>Current</i> , the tree	<i>Devices</i> , Invention	<i>Emit</i> , to send forth
<i>Current</i> , running	<i>Devifes</i> , inventeth	<i>Emmet</i> , an Ant
Stream	<i>Devizes</i> , a Town	<i>Enter</i> , to go in
<i>Courier</i> , a Messen- ger	<i>Disease</i> , Distemper	<i>Interr</i> , to bury
<i>Currier</i> , a Dresser of	<i>Decease</i> , Death	<i>Envoy</i> , an Amba- sador
Leather	<i>Doe</i> , a She Deer	<i>Envy</i> , Ill-will
<i>Creek</i> , of the Sea	<i>Dough</i> , Paste	<i>Er</i> , Judah's Son
<i>Creak</i> , to make a	<i>Doer</i> , Performer	<i>Err</i> , to mistake
Noise	<i>Door</i> , of an House	<i>Ewe</i> , a female Sheep
<i>Crick</i> , in the Neck	<i>Dollar</i> , Dutch Coin	<i>Yew</i> , Tree
<i>Crewel</i> , Worsted	<i>Dolour</i> , Grief	<i>You</i> , yourself
<i>Cruel</i> , fierce	<i>Done</i> , performed	<i>Your</i> , own
<i>Cygnat</i> , a young Swan	<i>Dun</i> , a Colour	<i>Erwer</i> , a Bason
<i>Signet</i> , a Seal	<i>Dragon</i> , a serpent	<i>Ewes</i> , Sheep
<i>Deign</i> , to vouchsafe	<i>Dragoon</i> , a Soldier	<i>Use</i> , custom
<i>Dane</i> , of Denmark	<i>Draught</i> , of Drink	<i>Exercise</i> , Employ- ment
<i>Dam</i> , to stop Water	<i>Drought</i> , Driness	<i>Exorcise</i> , to conjure
<i>Damn</i> , to condemn	<i>Ear</i> , to hear with	<i>Extant</i> , in being
<i>Dear</i> , of great Value	<i>E'er</i> , ever	<i>Extent</i> , Length
<i>Deer</i> , in a Park	<i>Ere</i> , before	<i>Eye</i> , to see with
<i>Dew</i> , from Heaven	<i>Year</i> , twelve Months	<i>I</i> , myself
<i>Due</i> , a Debt	<i>Early</i> , betimes	<i>Eyes</i> , to see with
<i>Decent</i> , becoming	<i>Yearly</i> , every Year	<i>Ice</i> , frozen Water
<i>Descent</i> , going down	<i>Earth</i> , the Ground	<i>Fain</i> , desirous
<i>Dissent</i> , disagree	<i>Hearth</i> , of the Chimney	<i>Feign</i> , dissemble
<i>Deep</i> , low in the	<i>Earn</i> , to get by Work	<i>Faint</i> , weary
Earth	<i>Yearn</i> , to melt in	<i>Feint</i> , Pretence
<i>Deep</i> , a Town in	<i>Pity</i>	<i>Fair</i> , handsome
France	<i>East</i> , Sun-rising	<i>Fare</i> , Food
<i>Defer</i> , to put off	<i>Yeast</i> , Baum	<i>Fat</i> , Suet
<i>Differ</i> , to disagree	<i>Easter</i> , Christ's Re- surrection	<i>Vat</i> , a brewing Vessel
<i>Deference</i> , Respect	<i>Esber</i> , a Woman's Name	<i>Favour</i> , Kindness
<i>Difference</i> , Disagree- ment	<i>Eaten</i> , swallowed	<i>Fever</i> , a Distemper
<i>Dependence</i> , relying on	<i>Eton</i> , a Town	<i>Feat</i> , Exploit
<i>Dependents</i> , hangers on	<i>Emerge</i> , to pop up	<i>Feet</i> , our Feet
<i>Deter</i> , to frighten	<i>Immerge</i> , to plunge or dip	<i>Fellon</i> , Whitlow
<i>Debtor</i> , that oweth	<i>Eminent</i> , noted	<i>Felon</i> , a Criminal
	<i>Imminent</i> , over-head	<i>File</i> , of Steel
		<i>Feil</i> , to overcome

Vile, base, mean	Guardian, Overseer	Hash, minc'd Meat
Fillip, a Toss with the Finger	Gauntlet, Hand Armour	Hart, Deer
Philip, a Man's Name	Gantlop, Punishment	Heart, the Seat of Life
Fir, Deal-tree	Gesture, Action	Art, of doing
Fur of a Skin	Jester, a Joker	Harven, an Harbour
Flee, to fly	Gilt, with Gold	Heaven, God's Throne
Flay, the Skin in	Guilt, Sin	Hawk, or Spit
Flew, did fly	Glutinous, sticky	Hawk, a Bird
Flue, Rabbit's Down	Gluttonous, greedy	Heal, to cure
Flour, for Bread	Gnat, a Fly	Heel, of a Shoe
Floor, to tread upon	Nat, Nathaniel	He'll, he will
Flower, of the Field	Grain, Corn	Hear, hearken
Follow, to come after	Grane, an Island	Here, in this Place
Fallow, ground untill'd	Gray, Colour	Heard, did hear
Forth, abroad	Grey, a Badger	Herd, of Cattle
Fourth, in Number	Grate, for Coals	Hew, to cut
Fold, a Place to put sheep in	Great, large	Hue, Colour
Foul'd, made dirty	Grater, for Nutmeg	Hugh, a Man's Name
Foul, filthy	Greater, larger	Hie, to haste
Fowl, a Bird	Grievous, he laments	High, lofty
Frays, Quarrels	Groan, hard Sigh	Hoy, a small Vessel
Fraise, fry'd Meat	Grown, increased	Higher, more high
Phrase, a sentence	Groat, four Pence	Hire, Wages
Frances, a Woman's Name	Grot, a Cave	Him, that Man
Francis, a Man's Name	Guest, to think	Hymn, a godly Song
Freeze, to congeal	Guest, a Visitor	His, his own
Frieze, a Sort of Cloth	Hail, frozen Water	Hiss, to deride
Gall, bitter	Hale, to draw along	Hoar, frozen Dew
Gaul, a Frenchman	Hair, of the Head	Whore, a lewd Woman
Gallon, four Quarts	Hare, Animal of Chace	Hole, a Cavity
Galloon, narrow Ribbon	Hall, a great Room	Whole, not broken
Garden, of Flowers	Haul, to pull	Holm, Holly
	Hallow, to consecrate	Home, Dwelling
	Hollow, empty	Whom, who
	Harass, to fatigue	Hoop, for a Tub
	Arras, Hangings	Whoop, to halloo
	Harsh, severe	Hour, of the Day
		Our, our own
		Hungary, a Country

Hungry, wanting	Night, Darknefs	Liar, a false Story-teller
Food	Knit, knitting	
Lle, lazy	Stockings	Lier, in wait
Idol, an Image	Nit, a fma l Loufe	Lyre, Harp
I'll, I will	Key, for a Lock	Lien, lain
Ile, of a Church	Quay, by the Wa-	Lying, telling Lies
Ile, an Island	ter fide	Lies, Untruths
Oil, of Olives	Knot, a Knob	Lice, Vermin
Employ, to work	Not, denying	Limb, a Leg or Arm
Imply, to fignify	Know, to under-	Limn, to paint
Impoftor, a Cheat	ftand	Limber, pliant
Impofture, Deceit	No, nay	Limner, Painter
In, within	Lade, with a Dish	Line, Length
Inn, a Public Houfe	Laid, placed	Loin, of Veal
Incite, to ftir up	Latin, a Language	Lo, behold
Infight, Knowledge	Latten, Tin	Low, mean, humble
Indite, to compare	Lattice, a Window	Loth, unwilling
Indict, to impeach	Lettice, a Woman's	Loath, to naufcate
Ingenious, of good	Name	Loofe, slack
Parts	Lettuce, a Salad	Loft, not win
Ingenuous, candid,	Leak, to run out	Lower, more low
free	Leek, a Kind of	Low'r, to frown
Innocence, harmlefs	Onion	Made, finifhed
Innocents, Babes	Leafe, a Demife	Maid, a Virgin
Intenfe, exceffive	Leafh, three	Main, Chief
Intents, Purpofes	Lees, Dregs of	Mane, of a Horfe
Kill, murder	Wine	Ma'le, he or him
Kiln, to dry Malt	Leefe, to lofe	Mail, Armour
Kis, (or Cis) Saul's	Lead, Metal	Mall, a wooden
Father	Led, conducted	Hammer
Kifs, with the Lips	Leaper, a Jumper	Mawl, to beat
Knave, a Rogue	Leper, one leprous	Moll, Mary
Nave, of a Wheel	Leaft, fmalleft	Manner, Custom
Knead, to work	Left, for Fear	Manor, a Lordfhip
Dough	Legiflator, Law-	Mare, a She-horfe
Need, want	giver	Mayer, of a Town
Knell, Paffing Bell	Legiflature, a Par-	Marsh, watery
Nell, Eleanor	liament	ground
Knew, did know	Leffen, to make lefs	Mafh, to mince
New, not worn or	Leffon, in reading	Marfhal, Head Ge-
ufed	Leffer, fmaller	neral
Knight, a Title	of Leffor, that grants a	Martial, warlike
Honour	Leafe	Martin, a Bird

<i>Martin</i> , a Man's Name	<i>Mower</i> , that mows	<i>Hour</i> , sixty Minutes
<i>Mary</i> , a Woman's Name	<i>Morning</i> , before Noon	<i>Pail</i> , of Water
<i>Marry</i> , to wed	<i>Mourning</i> , lament- ing	<i>Pale</i> , Colour
<i>Mead</i> , Meadow	<i>Mortar</i> , to pound in	<i>Pain</i> , Torment
<i>Mede</i> , a Woman of	<i>Mortar</i> , made of	<i>Pane</i> , of Glass
Merit or Worth	Lime	<i>Pair</i> , two
<i>Mean</i> , of small Value	<i>Muscle</i> a Shell Fish	<i>Pare</i> , to cut
<i>Mien</i> , Behaviour	<i>Muzzle</i> , to tie the	<i>Pear</i> , a Fruit
<i>Meat</i> , Flesh	Mouth	<i>Palate</i> , of the Mouth
<i>Mite</i> , Measure	<i>Muslin</i> , fine Linen	<i>Pallet</i> , a Painter's
<i>Medal</i> , a Coin	<i>Muzzling</i> , tying the	Colour Board
<i>Meddle</i> , to interfere	Mouth	<i>Pall</i> , a Funeral- Cloth
<i>Medlar</i> , a Fruit	<i>Naught</i> , bad	<i>Paul</i> , a Man's Name
<i>Medler</i> , a Busy Body	<i>Nought</i> , nothing	<i>Poll</i> , Mary
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Nay</i> , denying	<i>Parcel</i> , a small Bundle
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Neigh</i> , as an Horse	<i>Partial</i> , biased
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Near</i> , nigh	<i>Parson</i> , a Priest
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Ne'er</i> , never	<i>Person</i> , he or she
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Neither</i> , of the two	<i>Paschal</i> , of Easter
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>Nether</i> , lower	<i>Pasquil</i> , an Italian
<i>Melt</i> , to make liquid	<i>None</i> , not any	Lampoon
<i>Metal</i> , Gold or Silver	<i>Nun</i> , a religious	<i>Pastor</i> , a Minister
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	Maid	<i>Pasture</i> , grazing
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Noose</i> , a Knot	Land
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>News</i> , Tidings	<i>Patience</i> , Mildness
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Not</i> , denying	<i>Patients</i> , sick People
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Knot</i> , to untie	<i>Patron</i> , Protector
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Oar</i> , to row with	<i>Pattern</i> , Copy
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>O'er</i> , over	<i>Pause</i> , a Stop
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Ore</i> , uncast Metal	<i>Paws</i> , of a Bear
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Of</i> , belonging to	<i>Peace</i> , Quietness
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Off</i> , at a distance	<i>Peas</i> , Pulse
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Oaf</i> , a Fool	<i>Piece</i> , a Part
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Ob</i> , alas	<i>Peal</i> , in ringing
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Owe</i> , indebted	<i>Peel</i> , to strip off
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>One</i> , in Number	<i>Peer</i> , a Nobleman
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Won</i> , did win	<i>Pier</i> , of a Bridge
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Own</i> , acknowledge	<i>Peter</i> , a Man's
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Order</i> , Rank	Name
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Ordure</i> , Filth	<i>Petr</i> , Salt-petre
<i>Mettle</i> , Vigour	<i>Our</i> , of us	<i>Pick</i> , to chuse

<i>Plague</i> , a Grudge	<i>Prey</i> , a Booty	<i>Reason</i> , Argument
<i>Pies</i> , Pastry	<i>Precedent</i> , an Ex-ample	<i>Rare</i> , Choice
<i>Poise</i> , to Balance	<i>President</i> , a Gover- nor	<i>Rear</i> , to erect
<i>Plate</i> , a Judge	<i>Presence</i> , comely	<i>Read</i> , to read
<i>Pilot</i> , a Guide at Sea	<i>Presents</i> , Gifts	<i>Reed</i> , a Rush
<i>Pillar</i> , a round Co- lumn	<i>Princes</i> , King's Sons	<i>Red</i> , a Colour
<i>Pillow</i> , to lay the Head on	<i>Princess</i> , King's Daughter	<i>Read</i> , did read
<i>Pint</i> , half a Quart	<i>Principal</i> , chief	<i>Regimen</i> , Diet
<i>Point</i> , the sharp End	<i>Principle</i> , first Cause	<i>Regiment</i> , of Sol- diers
<i>Pistol</i> , a small Gun	<i>Profit</i> , Gain	<i>Relic</i> , remainder
<i>Pistole</i> , a Spanish Coin	<i>Prophet</i> , a Foreteller	<i>Relict</i> , a Widow
<i>Place</i> , to set in Or- der	<i>Prophecy</i> , foretel- ling	<i>Rest</i> , Ease
<i>Plaice</i> , a Kind of Fish	<i>Prophecy</i> , to foretell	<i>Wrest</i> , to force
<i>Plait</i> , a Fold	<i>Proud</i> , haughty	<i>Rheum</i> , Spittle
<i>Plate</i> , Silver	<i>Prude</i> , a precise Woman	<i>Rhyme</i> , Verse
<i>Please</i> , to satisfy	<i>Quarry</i> , a stone Pit	<i>Rime</i> , Frost
<i>Pleas</i> , Excuses	<i>Query</i> , a Question	<i>Rice</i> , Indian Corn
<i>Poesy</i> , Poetry	<i>Querry</i> , a Groom	<i>Rise</i> , Advancement
<i>Possy</i> , a Nosegay	<i>Quaver</i> , to shake a Note	<i>Rie</i> , Corn
<i>Pole</i> , a long Stick	<i>Quiver</i> , for Arrows	<i>Rye</i> , a Town's Name
<i>Poll</i> , a List of Votes	<i>Queen</i> , a Harlot or Slut	<i>Wry</i> , crooked
<i>Poor</i> , needy	<i>Queen</i> , the King's Wife	<i>Rigger</i> , that rigs or fits out
<i>Pore</i> , to look close	<i>Race</i> , running	<i>Rigour</i> , Severity
<i>Poplar</i> , a Tree	<i>Raze</i> , demolish	<i>Ring</i> , a Circle
<i>Popular</i> , loved by the People	<i>Raddish</i> , a Garden Root	<i>Wring</i> , to twist
<i>Porcelain</i> , China Ware	<i>Reddish</i> , Colour	<i>Right</i> , just, true
<i>Purslain</i> , an Herb	<i>Rain</i> , Water	<i>Rite</i> , Ceremony
<i>Pour</i> , as Water,	<i>Reign</i> , to rule	<i>Wright</i> , a Sir-Name
<i>Power</i> , Might	<i>Rein</i> , of a Bridle	<i>Write</i> , to write a Letter
<i>Practice</i> , Exercise	<i>Wren</i> , a small Bird	<i>Rhodes</i> , an Island
<i>Practise</i> , to study	<i>Raise</i> , to lift up	<i>Roads</i> , Highways
<i>Praise</i> , Commenda- tion	<i>Rays</i> , Beams of Light	<i>Rode</i> , did ride
<i>Prays</i> , intreateth	<i>Raisin</i> , dried Fruit	<i>Road</i> , Highway
<i>Pray</i> , to beseech		<i>Row'd</i> , did row
		<i>Roe</i> , Deer
		<i>Row</i> , rank
		<i>Rote</i> , by heart
		<i>Wrote</i> , did write
		<i>Ruff</i> , a Neckcloth

<i>Roof</i> , Top of a House	<i>Shear</i> , to clip	<i>Stains</i> , Spots
<i>Rough</i> , uneven	<i>Sheer</i> , to cut off	<i>Staines</i> , Name of
<i>Rung</i> , did wring	<i>Shire</i> , a County	Place
<i>Wrung</i> , twisted	<i>Sheep</i> , Mutton	<i>Stead</i> , in Place
<i>Sail</i> , of a Ship	<i>Ship</i> , that sails	<i>Steed</i> , a Horse
<i>Sale</i> , selling	<i>Shew</i> , make appear	<i>Steal</i> , pilfer
<i>Salary</i> , Wages	<i>Shoe</i> , for the Foot	<i>Steel</i> , hardened Iron
<i>Celery</i> , an Herb	<i>Shoar</i> , a Prop	<i>Straight</i> , direct
<i>Sage</i> , wise	<i>Shore</i> , the Sea Coast	<i>Strait</i> , narrow
<i>Sedge</i> , shear Grass	<i>Shower</i> , hasty Rain	<i>Succour</i> , Help
<i>Saver</i> , that Saves	<i>Shone</i> , did shine	<i>Sucker</i> , a Twig
<i>Saviour</i> , Jesus Christ	<i>Shown</i> , made ap-	<i>Sute</i> , to fit
<i>Savour</i> , Taste	pear	<i>Suit</i> , at Law
<i>Scent</i> , a Smell	<i>Sine</i> , a Line	<i>Suitor</i> , a Petitioner
<i>Sent</i> , ordered away	<i>Sign</i> , a Token	<i>Suture</i> , a Seam
<i>Sense</i> , Understand-	<i>Sink</i> , a Kennel	<i>Surplice</i> , a White
ing	<i>Cinque</i> , Five	Robe
<i>Since</i> , afterwards	<i>Slight</i> , dexterity	<i>Surplus</i> , over and
<i>Say</i> , speak	<i>Slight</i> , to despise	above
<i>Sea</i> , Ocean	<i>Sloe</i> , a wild Plum	<i>Subtle</i> , Weight
<i>See</i> , behold	<i>Slough</i> , a miry Place	<i>Subtil</i> , cunning
<i>Scene</i> , of a Stage	<i>Slow</i> , not swift	<i>Tacks</i> , small Nails
<i>Seen</i> , beheld	<i>So</i> , thus	<i>Tax</i> , a Rate
<i>Seal</i> , an Impression	<i>Sow</i> , the Land	<i>Tail</i> , the End
<i>Zeal</i> , ardent affec-	<i>Sole</i> , of the Foot	<i>Tale</i> , a story
tion	<i>Soul</i> , a Spirit	<i>Talents</i> , good Parts
<i>Seam</i> , joining	<i>Soar</i> , to mount ap-	<i>Talons</i> , Claws
<i>Seem</i> , to pretend	wards	<i>Tame</i> , gentle
<i>Seas</i> , the Waters	<i>Sore</i> , an Ulcer	<i>Thame</i> , a Town's
<i>Sees</i> , doth see	<i>Sower</i> , that sows	Name
<i>Seize</i> , to lay hold of	<i>Some</i> , Part	<i>Tares</i> , among
<i>Season</i> , proper Time	<i>Sum</i> , the whole	Wheat
<i>Seizing</i> , taking Pos-	<i>Son</i> , Male Child	<i>Tears</i> , from the Eye
session	<i>Sun</i> , Fountain of	<i>Team</i> , of Horses
<i>Sect</i> , Part of Reli-	Light	<i>Teem</i> , with Child
gion	<i>Soon</i> , quickly	<i>Tenor</i> , Intent
<i>Sex</i> , Male and Fe-	<i>Swoon</i> , to faint	<i>Tenure</i> , Occupation
male	<i>Stair</i> , step	<i>Than</i> , in compar-
<i>Seignior</i> , Grand	<i>Stare</i> , to look ear-	son
Turk	nestly	<i>Then</i> , that Time
<i>Senior</i> , elder	<i>Starling</i> , a Bird	<i>The</i> , an Article
<i>Sew</i> , with a Needle	<i>Sterling</i> , English	<i>Thee</i> , thou
<i>Sue</i> , to intreat	Money	

<i>Their</i> , belonging to them	<i>Treaties</i> , Conven- tions	<i>Were</i> , was
<i>There</i> , that Place	<i>Treatise</i> , Discourse	<i>Where</i> , at what Place
<i>Threw</i> , did throw	<i>Vale</i> , a Valley	<i>Way</i> , Road
<i>Through</i> , quite thorough	<i>Veil</i> , a covering	<i>Weigh</i> , counter- poise
<i>Throne</i> , a Seat of State	<i>Veal</i> , Calf's Flesh	<i>Wey</i> , forty Bushels
<i>Thrown</i> , cast	<i>Vain</i> , foolish	<i>Whey</i> , of Milk
<i>Thyme</i> , an Herb	<i>Vane</i> , a Weather- cock	<i>Week</i> , seven days
<i>Time</i> , Leisure	<i>Vein</i> , a Blood-vessel	<i>Weak</i> , faint
<i>Tide</i> , Flux of the Sea	<i>Valley</i> , a Dale	<i>Weal</i> , good
<i>Tied</i> , made fast	<i>Value</i> , worth	<i>Weather</i> , Dispositi- on of the Air
<i>Tie</i> , to fasten	<i>Vial</i> , a small Bottle	<i>Whether</i> , which
<i>Toy</i> , a Play-thing	<i>Viol</i> , a Fiddle	<i>Wither</i> , to decay
<i>Ties</i> , doth tie	<i>Vice</i> , Wickedness	<i>Which</i> , this or that
<i>Toise</i> , a Fathom	<i>Voice</i> , Sound	<i>Which</i> , a Sorceress
<i>Tile</i> , covering of a House	<i>Vise</i> , a Screw	<i>Vile</i> , base
<i>Toil</i> , Labour	<i>Undo</i> , to take to Pieces	<i>Wile</i> , a Trick
<i>Tickle</i> , to please	<i>Undue</i> , not due	<i>While</i> , in the mean Time
<i>Tittle</i> , Point, Jot	<i>Wade</i> , in the Water	<i>Whist</i> , Silence
<i>To</i> , unto	<i>Weigh'd</i> , in the Scales	<i>Wist</i> , knew
<i>Toe</i> , of the Foot	<i>Wain</i> , a Cart or Waggon	<i>White</i> , a Colour
<i>Tow</i> , Hemp or Flax	<i>Wane</i> , to decrease	<i>Wight</i> , an Island
<i>Too</i> , too much	<i>Wait</i> , to tarry	<i>Who</i> , that Person
<i>Town</i> , a Couple	<i>Weight</i> , for Scales	<i>Woe</i> , or <i>Wo</i> , Sorrow
<i>Told</i> , reported	<i>Wet</i> , watery	<i>Ho!</i> a sudden Ex- clamation
<i>Toll'd</i> , as a Bell	<i>Whet</i> , to sharpen	<i>Wood</i> , Timber
<i>Tongs</i> , for a Fire	<i>Wheal</i> , a Mark	<i>Wou'd</i> , was willing
<i>Tongues</i> , Language	<i>Whale</i> , a fish	<i>Won</i> , did win
<i>Tour</i> , a Journey	<i>Wheel</i> , of a Cart	<i>One</i> , in Number
<i>Tower</i> , a lofty Building	<i>Ware</i> , Merchandize	<i>Wrath</i> , Anger
	<i>Wear</i> , to put on	<i>Wrath</i> , to be angry

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PART III.

A Plain and Compendious GRAMMAR
OF THE
ENGLISH TONGUE.

LESSON I.

Q. WHAT is GRAMMAR?

A. Grammar is the Art of Speaking and Writing any Language right and properly, and it has Four Parts; and these are called Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody.

Q. What is Orthography?

A. Orthography teaches how to spell or write every Word with proper Letters; as *Nation*, not *Nashun*; *Tomb* not *Toom*, &c.

Q. What is Etymology?

A. Etymology teaches the Explanation or kinds of Words, their Derivation, Change, Analogy, or Likeness to one another in any Language.

Q. What is Syntax?

A. Syntax teaches us the right placing or joining of Words together in Sentences.

Q. What is Prosody?

A. Prosody teaches the Accent and Quantities of Syllables, Pronunciation, and the Art of making Verses.

LESSON II.

Q. How many Kinds of Words, or Parts of Speech, are there in the English Language?

A. Ten: viz. Article, Noun, Adjective, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, and Interjection.

Q. What is an Article?

A. An Article is a Part of Speech put before Nouns to fix their vague Signification; as, *a Man, the Man, an House, the House.* There are three Articles, *a, an, and the*

2. What is a Noun?

A. A Noun, or Substantive, is the Name of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *Thomas, London, Honour, Goodness.*

LESSON III.

2. How many Nouns are there;

A. Two; the Singular, which speaks of one, as *a Stick, a Boy*; and the Plural, which speaks of more than one, as *Sticks, Boys.*

1. The Plural is usually formed by adding *s* to the Singular; as *Noun, Nouns, Verb, Verbs.*

2. When the Singular ends in *s, x, ch, or sh*, the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *es*; as *Miss, Misses, Box, Boxes, Peach, Peaches.*

3. When the Singular ends in *f*, or *fe*, the Plural is formed by changing the *f* or *fe*, into *ves*; as *Life, Lives, Half, Halves, &c.* except *Dwarf, Grief, Hoof, Muff, &c.* which take *s* to make the Plural. If the Singular ends in *y*, the Plural is formed by changing *y* into *ies*; as *Lady, Ladies, Gallery, Galleries, &c.*

4. Sometimes the Plural is formed by adding the Syllable *en*; as *Ox, Oxen*; sometimes by changing the Vowel, as *Man, Men*; and sometimes by changing the Vowels and Consonants, as *Penny, Pence, Mouse, Mice.*

5. Some Nouns have no Plural, as *Wheat, &c.* others no Singular, as *Ashes, &c.* and some are the same in both Numbers, as *Sheep, &c.*

LESSON IV.

2. How many Genders are there?

A. Two; the Masculine and the Feminine. The Masculine denotes the He-kind, as, *a Man, a Prince, &c.* the Feminine denotes the She-kind, as, *a Woman, a Princess, &c.*

1. Nouns signifying Things without Life, are of no Gender; as, *a Pen, a Table, &c.* According to the Custom of the English Tongue, the Sun is of the Masculine, the Moon, the Church, Ships, and frequently Countries (especially when the Style is any thing elevated) such as *France, Spain, &c.* are of the Feminine Gender.

Note. As Gender signifies Sex; so consequently there must be Genders in all Languages; therefore the Pronouns *He* and *She* have an evident Reference to the Mas-

culine and Feminine Genders, and *It*, to Words of no Gender.

LESSON V.

Q. How many Cases have Nouns?

A. Two; the Nominative, and the Genitive. The Genitive is formed by adding *s*, or, when Pronunciation requires *es*, to the Nominative, as *Men, Men's, Ox, Oxes*.

Note. It is supposed this Case had its Origin from a Contraction, as *John's Book*, for *John his Book*. And though this Contraction can be admitted only in the Singular Number, and the Masculine Gender, yet it being found a concise and smooth Expression, the best Authors use it in the other Number and Gender; and therefore several late Authors have, and it is presumed, very properly called it a Genitive Case.

LESSON VI.

Q. What is an Adjective?

A. An Adjective is a Word that signifies the Quality of any Person, Place, or Thing, as *a good Man, a great City, a fine House*.

1. Most Adjectives have two Degrees of Comparison, the Comparative and the Superlative; as, from *long*, are formed the Comparative *longer*, and Superlative *longest*.

Note. *Long* is the positive State of the Adjective, and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be properly called a Step or Degree.

2. The Comparative is formed for the most Part by adding *er* to the Positive, as *long, longer, short, shorter*: The Superlative by adding *est*, as *long, longest, &c.*

3. These Degrees of Comparison are frequently formed by the Adverbs *very, infinitely, more, most, less, least*; as *more, short, very, most, or infinitely, short, less-common, least common, &c.*

4. There are a few Adjectives peculiar in their Comparison; as *good, better, best; bad, worse, worst*.

LESSON VII.

Q. What is a Pronoun?

A. A Pronoun is a Word used instead of a Noun, to avoid the two frequent Repetition of the Word; as *the Man is merry, he laughs, he sings*.

The following Pronouns have two Cases; the Nominative, and the Accusative, in both Numbers.

Singular.		Plural.	
Nom.	Accus.	Nom.	Accus.
I	Me	We	Us
Thou	Thee	Ye	You
He	Him	They	'I hem
She	Her		

Nominative *who*, and *whosoever*; Accusative, *Whom*, and *whomsoever*, are the same in both Numbers. *That* makes *those* in the Plural, *this* makes *these*.

The other Pronouns have no Variation; and, that the Learner may know them, they are *One self*, *Myself*, *Yourself*, *Thyself*, *Himself*, *It*, *Its*, *Whose*, *What*, *Which*, *My*, *Mine*, *Our*, *Ours*, *Thy*, *Thine*, *Your*, *Yours*, *His*, *Hers*, *Their*, *Theirs*.

LESSON VIII.

Of a V E R B.

Q. What is a *Verb*?

A. A *Verb* is a Word that signifies the acting or being of a Person, Place, or Thing; as, *the Man calls*, *the City stands*, *the Tree falls*, *I am*.

Verbs that signify the Doing, are active; as, *I call*, *he writes*,

There is but one Verb in the English Tongue that signifies merely Being, and that is the Verb *am*; which alone may be properly called Neuter.

The Noun, or Pronoun, that stands before the active Verbs in the above Examples, may be called the Agent; and that which stands before the Neuter, the Subject of the Verb.

Properly speaking, there is no Passive Verb in the English Language; for though *I am loved* is commonly called a Passive Verb, it is but a Participle, or Adjective derived of the Verb *love*.

LESSON IX.

Q. How many *Moods*, or Ways of declining Verbs are there?

A. Four: the Indicative, Imperative, Potential, and Infinitive.

The Indicative expresses the Action, or Being, directly and absolutely; as, *I am*, *he loves*.

The Imperative commands, or forbids ; as, *come, go, fear him, love him.*

The Potential expresses the Action, or Being, as possible, or impossible, fit or unfit ; as, *I may love, I may not love.*

The Infinitive expresses the Action or Being indeterminedly ; as, *to be, to love.*

Q. How many, *Tenses*, or *Times*, are there ?

A. Five ; the Present, the Imperfect, the Perfect, the Pluperfect, and the Future.

The Present expresses the Time that now is ; as, *I love.*

The Imperfect denotes the Time not fully completed ; as, *I loved, or was loving.*

The Perfect denotes the Time fully past : as, *I have loved.*

The Pluperfect denotes the Time more than past ; as, *I had loved.*

The Future denotes the Time to come ; as, *I will or shall love.*

LESSON X.

Q. How are these *Moods* and *Tenses* formed ?

A. They are partly formed by the Verb itself ; and partly by the Assistance of the Auxiliary Signs.

There are two *Moods* formed from the Verb itself ; the Indicative, as, *I love* ; and the Imperative, as, *love thou.* And likewise two *Tenses* : the Present, as, *I love* ; and the Past, as *I loved.*

Q. What are the *Auxiliary Signs* ?

A. The Auxiliary signs are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should.*

To, is a Sign of the Infinitive Mood ; as, *to be, to love.*

May, can, must, might, would, could, should, are Signs of the Potential Mood.

Do, with its Inflections, *dost, doth, or does*, are Signs of the Present Tense.

Did, with its Inflection, *didst*, are Signs of the Imperfect Tense.

Have, with its Inflections, *hast, hath, or has*, are Signs of the Perfect Tense.

Had, with its Inflection *hadst*, are signs of the Pluperfect Tense.

Shall and will, with their Inflections *shalt, and wile*, are Signs of the Future Tense.

Note, Do and have, when they are not joined to Verbs to distinguish the Circumstance of Time, are absolutely Verbs ; as, I do it, I have it.

LESSON XI.

Q How many Persons are there in each Number, in Verbs.

A. Three ; as, Sing. *I love, thou lovest, he loveth.* Plur. *We love, ye love, they love.*

The second Person Sing, is formed out of the first by adding *st*, or *est* ; the third by adding *th*, or *eth*, or only *s*.

Q How many Terminations has the Verb itself respecting Time.

A. Two ; as *love*, and *loved*, which last may be called the Inflection of the Preter, or Past Tense. And when this Inflection of the Preter Tense is formed by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the first Person Present Tense, the Verb is regular, and is declined after the following Examples.

Note, The Auxiliary Signs for the most Part seem to have the Nature of Adverbs.

LESSON XII.

Indicative Mood, Present Tense.

Sing. *I love or do love, thou lovest or doest love, he loveth or loves.* Plur. *We love or do love, ye love or do love, they love or do love.*

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I loved or did love, thou lovedst or didst love, he loved or did love.* Plur. *We loved or did love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.*

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath loved.* Plur. *We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.*

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved.* Plur. *We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.*

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall or will love.* Plur. *We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.*

Note, Some Verbs in this Mood will admit of a second Future, especially such as signify the completing of any Thing ; as I shall or will have finished it To-morrow.

LESSON XIII.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou love, or love thou.* Plur. *Do ye love, or love ye.*

400 *The New London Spelling-Book.*

Let, commonly called a Sign of the Imperative Mood, is properly a Verb in that Mood; as in the Example, *let him love*; the Meaning is, *permit, or suffer him to love*. *Let* therefore seems to be a Verb of the Imperative, and *love*, of the Infinitive Mood: the Sign *to* being understood, tho' not expressed.

Potential Mood. Sing. *I must, may, can, would, could or should love*; *thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst or shouldst*; *he must, may, can, would, could, or should love*. Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should love*; *ye, &c.*

Note, This Mood seems to have no imperfect Tense.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would could or should have loved*; *thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst have loved*; *he must, might, would, could, or should have loved*. Plur. *We must, might, would, could, or should have loved*; *ye, &c.*

The Pluperfect Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Perfect, as, *I might have loved her before the Time you mention*.

The Future Tense, of most Verbs in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present, as, *I may love To-morrow*.

Infinitive Mood. Present Tense, *to love*; Perfect, *to have loved*; Future, *about to love*.

LESSON XIV.

The Declension of the Neuter Verb.

Indicative Mood. Present Tense.

Sing. *I am, thou art, he is*. Plur. *We are, ye are, they are*.

Imperfect Tense. Sing. *I was, thou wast, he was*. Plur. *We were, ye were, they were*.

Perfect Tense. Sing. *I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been*. Plur. *We have been, ye have been, they have been*.

Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I had been, thou hadst been, he had been*. Plur. *We had been, ye had been, they had been*.

Future Tense. Sing. *I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be*. Plur. *We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.*

Second Future. Sing. *I shall or will have been, &c.*

LESSON XV.

Imperative Mood. Sing. *Do thou be, or be thou*. Plur. *Do ye be, or be ye*.

Potential Mood. Present Tense. Sing. *I must, may can, would, could, or should be; thou must, may'st, can'st, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst be; he must, may, can, would, could, or should be.* Plur. *We must, may, can, would, could, or should be; ye, &c.*

Perfect and Pluperfect Tense. Sing. *I must, might, would, could, or should have been; thou must, mightest, wouldst, couldst, or shouldst, have been; he must, might, would, could, or should have been.* Plur. *We must, might, would, could or should have been; ye, &c.*

The Future Tense, in this Mood, is best expressed by the Present; as, *I may be To-morrow.*

LESSON XVI.

Infinitive Mood. Present, *to be.* Perfect, *to have been.* Future, *about to be.*

When the Termination of the Preter Tense is not formed by adding *d* or *ed*, to the First Person of the Present Tense Singular, the Verb may be called Irregular; but that Irregularity being discovered, and observed in the Preter Tense, the Verb is declined, in all other Respects as the regular Verb.

The most common Irregularity is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is changed into *t*, and this is, for the most Part, the Case when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *g*, and *x*; as *pust*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*: for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*, &c.

The same Irregularity, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other Terminations. For some different Irregularities we refer to the following Head of Participles.

LESSON XVII.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Q. What is a Participle.

A. A Participle is an Adjective derived of a Verb, and signifies Being, Doing, or Suffering, as a Verb does.

There are two Participles, the Active and the Passive.

Q. How is the Active distinguished from the Passive Participle.

A. The Active, which always ends in *ing*; and the Passive, which, for the most Part ends in *ed*; as from the Verb *love*, are derived the Participles *loving* and *loved*.

The Passive Participle is for the most Part the same with the Preter, or Past Tense of the Verb.

Regular Verbs and Participles.

Present Tense. *To love, laugh, provoke, &c.*Preter Tense. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*Passive Participle. *Loved, laughed, provoked, &c.*Active Participle. *Loving, laughing, provoking, &c.*

Q. How are the Participles formed in Irregular Verbs?

<i>A. Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preter Tense</i>	<i>Passive Participle</i>	<i>Present Tense.</i>	<i>Preter Tense.</i>	<i>Passive Participle</i>
Arise	arose	risen	Know	knew	known
Bear	bore	borne	Lay	laid	lain
Bite	bit	bitten	Ride	rid	rode or ridden
Blow	blew	blown	Speak	spake	spoken
Cleave	clove	cloven	Teach	taught	taught
Draw	drew	drawn	Tread	trod	trodden
Drink	drank	drunk	Wring	wrang	wrung
Fly	flew	flown	Write	writ	wrote or written
Grow	grew	grown			
Hang	hung	hang'd			

There are a few Verbs, ending in *t*, that are the same in the Present, Preter Tense, and Passive Participle; as, *cut, cast, past, &c.*

Here it may be observed, that there are two Ways of expressing the Present, the Imperfect, and Future Tenses of most Verbs; one by the Verb itself, and the other by the Help of the Active Participle; as, *I write, or am writing; thou writest, or art writing, &c. I will write, or will be writing.*

There are two ways of expressing the Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses, in most Irregular Verbs, one by the Verb itself, as before directed, and the other by the Passive Participle; which Participle, in this Case, becomes a proper and real Verb, as *I have wrote, or have written, &c. I had wrote, or had written.*

LESSON XVIII.

Of an ADVERB.

Q. What is an Adverb?

A. An Adverb is a Part of Speech joined to a Verb, an Adjective, a Participle, and sometimes to another Adverb, to express the Quality or Circumstance of it; as, *He reads well, a truly good Man, a very loving Friend, he writes very correct.*

Some Adverbs admit of Comparison ; as, *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest* ; *soon*, *sooner*, *soonest* ; and many of them are compared by the other Adverbs, *much*, *more*, *most*, &c.

Adverbs have Relation to Time, as, *now*, *late*, &c. to Place, as, *here*, *there*, &c. to Number, as *once*, *twice*, &c.

LESSON XIX.

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Q. What do you call a *Conjunction* ?

A. A Conjunction is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together ; as, *albeit*, *although*, *and*, *also*, *because*, *but*, *either*, *else*, *however*, *if*, *namely*, *neither*, *nor*, *not*, *though*, *therefore*, *thereupon*, *unless*, *whereas*, *whereupon*, *whether*, *yet*, &c. as for Example, I have Fish *and* Flesh for Dinner ; or, I have *not only* Fish *and* Flesh, *but also* Pies *and* Tarts, *and likewise* Cakes *and* Ale ; *but* I have neither Claret *nor* Burgandy, *but* good Port *and* Lisbon, &c.

Note. The above Words are always Conjunctions. But these six following are sometimes Adverbs ; *also*, *as*, *otherwise*, *since*, *likewise*, *then*. Note, *except*, and *save*, are sometimes Verbs ; *for*, sometimes a Preposition ; and *that* sometimes a Pronoun.

LESSON XX.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Q. What is a *Preposition* ?

A. A Preposition is a Word set before Nouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other ; as, He came *to*, and stood *before* the City.

The following are the principal Prepositions, viz. *about*, *above*, *after*, *against*, *among* or *amongst*, *after*, *at*, *before*, *behind*, *below*, *beneath*, *between*, *beyond*, *by*, *for*, *from*, *in*, *into*, *of*, *off*, *on*, *upon*, *over*, *through*, *to*, *unto*, *than*, *towards*, *under*, *with*, *within*, *without*, &c.

Note, The Preposition *unto*, and the Adverb *until*, are not much used by late Authors.

LESSON XXI.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Q. What do you mean by the Word *Interjection* ?

A. An Interjection is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain ; as, O ! oh ! ah ! alas ! heigh ! hey-day ! fie ! bark ! lack ! lack-a-day ! strange ! O brave ! firrah ! pip ! tush ! wo ! &c. *wo*, or *wice*, is used like a Substantive, as, *wo is me !*

Q. What are the different Names of the Interjections ?

A. 1. Those used to express Grief or Surprise, are these;
Oh ! ah ! alas ! hark ! dear me ! O dear ! behold ! &c.

2. Those expressing Action in a soft Manner, such as Command, Intreaty, or Commendation, are called social Interjections, such as, *O brave ! strange ! good-fir ! pish ! tush ! lack-a-day ! heigh ! hey-day ! ho ! sobo ! here ! come-hither ! &c.* and sometimes they express Mirth or Persuasion, as, *ha ! hush ! silence ! prithee ! &c.*

Note, *Prithee*, or rather *pr'y:hee*, is a Contraction of *I pray thee*.

LESSON XXII. SYNTAX.

Q. What is Syntax ?

A. Syntax shews the Agreement, and right Disposition of Words in a Sentence.

The Articles *a* and *an*, are used only before Nouns of the Singular Number ; *an*, before a Word that begins with a Vowel ; *an* or *a*, before a Word that begins with a Consonant ; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with *h* ; as *a* Christian, *an* Infidel, *an* Heathen, or, *a* Heathen. But if the *h* be not sounded, then the Article *an* is only used ; as, *an* Hour, *an* He b

When two Nouns come together with the Preposition *of*, between them denoting Possession, the latter may be elegantly made the Genitive Case, and set before the other, as, The Property *of* the Men ; elegantly, The Men's Property.

Note, Nouns of the Plural Number that end in *s*, will not admit of this Elegancy.

LESSON XXIII.

The Adjective is usually set before its Substantive ; as the *second* Year, a *good* Man. But frequently, for better Sound's Sake, especially in versifying, the Adjective comes after its Substantive ; as,

“ The genuine Cause of every Deed *divine*.”

When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Substantive to an Adjective the word *Thing* or *Things* is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put absolutely ; or without its Substantive ; as, *Who* will shew us any *Good* ? for, *Who* will shew us any *good Things* ? St. Paul's, for St. Paul's Church. St. James's, for St. James's Palace.

In many other Cases the Adjective is put absolutely, especially when the Noun has been mentioned before, and is easily understood, though not expressed.

The Pronouns *he*, *him*, and *his*, are always used when they have Relation to a Noun of the Masculine Gender; as, The Sun shines, and *his* Course is appointed to him. *She*, *her*, and *hers*, when they relate to the Feminine: as The Moon appears, and *she* shines with Light, but not her own. *It*, and *its*, when they refer to a Noun of no Gender; as, The Sea swells, *it* roars, and what can repel *its* Force?

LESSON XXIV.

The Pronouns, *my*, *mine*, *thy*, *thine*, *he*, *his*, *her*, and *hers*, are used when they refer to the Singular Number: but, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, when they refer to the Plural, as, The man wears *his* Coat, the Woman *her* Gown, the Men *their* Wigs.

My, *thy*, *her*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are used when joined to Nouns; but, *mine*, *thine*, *hers*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs*, when put absolutely, or without the Noun; as *It is my* Book; or omitting the Noun, *It is mine*. When two Persons, or Things, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is used to refer to the former, and *this*, when it refers to the latter: as,

Self love, the Spring of Motion, acts the soul;
Reason's comparing Balance rules the whole;
Men, but for *that*, no Action cou'd attend,
And but for *this* were active to no End.

LESSON XXV.

In forming the Degrees of Comparison, the Adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. are used only before the Adjective, when the Terminations *er*, and *est*, are omitted; as, *more long*, *less beautiful*.

For better Sound's Sake, most Adjectives end in *ive*, *al*, *ful*, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *ent*, some *ible*; and some others must be compared by the Adverbs *more*, *most*, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *pensive*, *more pensive*; *grammatical*, *most grammatical*.

The Relative *who* or *whom*, is used when it refers to Persons; *which*, when it refers to Things; as I am bound to respect a Man, *who* has done me a Favour, tho' he be chargeable with Vices, *which* I hate.

The Relative Pronouns, *who*, *which*, and *that*, are of the same Number and Person with the Noun or Pronoun to which they relate.

LESSON XXVI.

I, and *we*, are of the First Person ; *thou*, and *ye*, or *you*, are of the Second : all other Nouns are of the Third Person.

The Verb agrees with its Noun, or Pronoun, *i. e.* with its Agent, or Subject, in Number and Person ; as, *the Boys write* ; *I love* ; *he who reads*.

Note, This Agent, or Subject, is always found by asking the Question, *who* or *what*, on the Verb ; as, *Who write* ? the Answer to the Question is, *Boys*, which Word is the Agent of the Verb, *to write*.

According to the custom of the Language, we use *you* instead of *thou*, when we speak to one Person only ; and in that Case it has a Plural Verb joined with it ; as, *you are my Brother*. The Conjunction *if*, and *though*, have sometimes a Verb Plural with a Noun singular ; as, *though I were happy*.

LESSON XXVII.

A Noun of Multitude may have a Verb either Singular, or Plural : as, *the Boys is unlucky*, or *the Boys are unlucky*. The latter seems to be more elegant.

When two Nouns, or Pronouns are joined together in a Sentence, they must have a Plural Verb, though they should be both of the singular Number ; as, *the Man and his Wife are happy*.

When the Neuter Verb stands between two Nouns, or Pronouns, one of the Singular and the other of the Plural Number, it may best agree with that which immediately goes before it ; as, *all Things were Sea* ; *the whole Sum is twenty-four Pounds*.

Sometimes a Sentence or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Case, the Verb must be put in the singular Number ; as *to see the Sun is pleasant*,

LESSON XXVIII.

The Pronouns, *I*, *we*, *thou*, *ye*, *he*, *she*, *they*, and *who*, being the Nominative Case, are always used when they stand as the Agent of an Active, or the Subject of the Neuter Verb ; as, *I see*, *he loves*, *we are*, *they are*.

The Agent, or Subject, is most commonly set immediately before the Verb, or the Sign of the Verb; as, *the Man lives; the City has stood a thousand Years.* But in the Imperative Mood it is set after the Verb: as, *Love thou; Be thou happy.* In like Manner, when a Question is asked, it is set after the Verb, or between the Sign and the Verb; as, *are you there? doth the King live?*

The Accusative Case of the Pronoun is always used when it receives the Force, or Impression of the Active Verb as, *he calls me, she loves them.*

The Accusative Case of the Pronoun is always set after Prepositions; as *to me, for them, &c.* After Verbs of shewing, giving, &c. the Preposition *to* is elegantly omitted before the Pronoun, which notwithstanding must be in the Accusative; as, *I give him the Book, for, I give to him the Book.*

LESSON XXIX.

We say, *O me! Oh me! ah me!* but *O thou! O ye!*

Than, is only used in Comparison, and takes the same Case after that goes before it; as, *She loves him better than me; he is greater than I.*

The Noun or Pronoun which receives the Force of the Active Verb, is most commonly set after the Verb; as, *I love the Man.* But the Relative *whom* is always set before the Verb; as, *the Man whom I love is absent.*

The Auxiliary Sign *do*, with its inflections, *do'st, do'st, or does*, ought to be used only for the Sake of Emphasis: as, *I do love.*

Shall is used in the First Person, barely to express the future Action, or Event; as, *I shall do it.* But in the Second and Third, it promises, or commands; as, *you shall do it; they shall have a Reward.* On the contrary, *will* in the Second and Third Person, barely expresses the future Action, or Event; as, *you will do it.* But in the First, it promises, or threatens; as, *I will do it.*

LESSON XXX.

The Adverb is always placed immediately before the Adjective, but most frequently after the Verb; as, *a very pious Man prays frequently.*

The Preposition *to* is always used before Nouns of Place, after Verbs, and Participles of Motion; as, *I went to London; I am going to Town, &c.* But the Preposition *at*, is

always used when it follows the Neuter Verb in the same Case; as, *I have been at London, I am at the Place appointed:* We likewise say, *he touched at any Place, he arrived, he lives at, &c.*

The Preposition *in* is set before Countries, Cities, and large Towns, especially if they are in the same Nation; as, *he lives in London, in France, &c.* *At* is set before Villages, single Houses, and Cities, if they are in distant Countries; as, *he lives at Islington, he lives at Lion-Heuse, &c.*

No exact Rules can be given for the Placing of all Words in a Sentence. The easy Flow and the Perspicuity of the Expression, are the two Things that ought to be chiefly regarded.

The chief Rules for Spelling and Dividing Words into Syllables.

LESSON I.

Q. WHAT is Reading?

A. To read is to express written (or printed) Words by the proper Sound.

Q. What are Words made of?

A. Words are made of Letters and Syllables, either one or more; as, *I, by, Water.*

Q. What is a Letter?

A. A Letter is the Mark of a single Sound; and it is the least Part of a Word; as, *a, m, s.*

Q. What is a Syllable?

A. A Syllable is one distinct Sound, made by one or more Letters, joined together; as, *a, i, by, thou.*

Q. How many Letters are there?

A. Twenty-six; *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, v, u, w, x, y, z, &c.*

Q. How are Letters divided?

A. Into Vowels and consonants.

LESSON II.

Q. What is a Vowel?

A. A Vowel is a Letter which makes a full and perfect Sound of itself, without which there can be no Syllable.

Q. How many Vowels are there?

A. Five; *a, e, i, o, u*; and *y*, when it follows a Consonant, and sounds like *i*, as, *by, reply*.

Q. What is a Consonant?

A. A Consonant is a Letter which in Spelling cannot be founded by itself, but is founded with a Vowel going before, or following it.

Q. How many Consonants are there?

A. Twenty-one; *b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z*.

Q. How does it appear that a Consonant can make no perfect Sound of itself alone?

A. The very Name of a Consonant cannot be spoken, nor mentioned, without the Sound of a Vowel; as, *b* is called *bee*, and *k* is called *ka*.

Q. Are the Consonants all of one Kind?

A. Five of the Consonants are called *Liquids*, or *Half-Vowels*, because they have a Kind of imperfect Sound of themselves; as, *l, m, n, r, s*; the rest are *Mutes*, or quite silent.

LESSON III.

Q. Why are *j* and *v* reckoned among the Consonants?

A. Because there are two Sorts of them, *i* and *u* Vowel, and *j* and *v* Consonant.

Q. How does the *j* Consonant sound?

A. *J*, when it is a Consonant, sounds like a soft *g*, as in the Words *jest, judge*.

Q. How does *v* sound when it is a Consonant?

A. The *v* Consonant sounds almost like *f*, as in the Words *live, starve, &c.*

Q. Is not *y* sometimes a Consonant and sometimes a Vowel?

A. *Y* at the Beginning of a Word is always a Consonant, as in *you, yes, yoke, &c.* In the Middle or at the End of a Word it is always a Vowel, and sounds like *i*; as in *Type, Rhyme, Mystery, my, &c.*

Q. Is not *w* sometimes used as a Vowel?

A. *W* is always used as a Vowel at the End of a Syllable, and sounds like *u*; as in *new, Law, Vowel, &c.*

LESSON IV.

Q. What is a Diphthong?

A. Two Vowels joined together in one Word; as *ai* in *raise*; *ee*, in *feed*; *ie*, in *Grief, &c.*

Q. What if but one of the two Vowels in a Syllable is sounded ?

A. Then it is called an improper Diphthong ; as in *Head, Bread, &c.*

Q. What is a Triphthong ?

A. Three Vowels joined in one Sound ; as, *uai*, in *acquaint* ; *eau*, in *Beauty* ; *ieu*, in *lieu*, &c.

Q. Do the Letters never alter or lose their Sound ?

A. Vowels, Consonants, and Diphthongs alter their Sound very much in different Words, and sometimes entirely lose it.

Q. Which are the Consonants that alter their Sound in different Words ?

A. Chiefly these six ; *c, g, h, k, s, and t.*

Q. When doth *c* change its proper Sound ?

A. *C* properly sounds like *k*, before *a, o, u*, and the Consonants *l, r*, as, *can, corn, cub, clay, cry* ; but before *e, i, or y*, it sounds like *s*, as, *cease, City, Cypress, Mercy, &c.*

LESSON V.

Q. How doth *g* change its Pronunciation ?

A. Three Ways ; when it comes before *e, i, or y* ; when it comes before *h*, and when it comes before *n*.

Q. How doth *g* change its Sound before *e, i, or y* ?

A. *G* before *e, i, or y*, at the End of a Syllable, always sounds soft like *j* Consonant, as, *huge, Barge, Clergy* ; and sometimes before in the Beginning of a Syllable, as, *gentle, Ginger, &c.* but not always as *getive*, for which there are no certain Rules.

Q. Are *g* and *c* always sounded hard before a Consonant ?

A. Whensoever the Letters *c* or *g* come before an Apostrophe, where the Vowel *e* is left out, the *c* and *g* must still be sounded soft, as though *e* were written ; as, *placed, plac'd ; danced, danc'd, &c.*

Q. How doth *g* alter its Sound before *h* ?

A. *Gh* at the End of a Syllable, only lengthens the Sound of it, as *high, dough, sigh*, which some pronounce *sibe* ; except in these few Words, where it is pronounced like *f*, as *cough, Trough, Chough, Laugh, rough, tough, Hough, and enough.*

Q. How does *g* sound before *n* ?

A. When *g* comes before *n*, in the Beginning of a Word, it sounds like *k*, as, *gnaw, gnash, gnat.*

LESSON VI.

Q. Does *b* shew any Alteration in its Sound ?

A. *Cb*, *sb*, and *tb*, have a peculiar Sound like new and distinct Letters ; as, *chalk*, *cheese*, *shall*, *shew*, *that*, *there* ; and *pb*, which sounds like *f*, as, *Physick*, *Dolphin*.

Q. Doth *tb* always sound alike ?

A. *Tb* sometimes has a hard Sound, as, *this*, *they*, *bathe*, *brother* ; and sometimes it is sounded softer ; as, *bath*, *bath*, *thin*, *thick*.

Q. Wherein doth *k* alter its Sound ?

A. *K* before *n* in the Beginning of a Word is pronounced like *b*, as, *knock*, *Knife*, *Knowledge*.

Q. Wherein doth *s* change its Sound ?

A. *S* sounds sometimes soft, as, *this*, *best*, *lesson* ; and sometimes hard, like *z*, as, *these*, *his*, *Reason*.

Q. How does *t* change its Sound ?

A. *Ti*, *ci*, and *fi*, in the Middle of a Word, sound like *sb*, when another Vowel follows them ; as, *Action*, *social*, *Vision*, &c. except when *s* goes just before the *t* as, *Christian*, *Question* ; also when *ti* comes before the additional Terminations, *er*, *est*, *eth*, *ed* ; as *loftier*, *loftiest*, *pitieth*, *pitied*, &c. likewise in Greek Names beginning with *anti*, as *Antioch*, &c.

Q. Doth *t* sound like *s* any where ?

A. *St* sounds like double *ff*, in such Words as these, *Castle*, *Thistle*, *Whistle*, &c.

LESSON VII.

Q. Are all Consonants always pronounced ?

A. No ; nine of them lose their Sound entirely in some Words, as *b*, *c*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *n*, *p*, *s*, and *w*.

Q. When doth *b* lose its Sound ?

A. *B* is not sounded at the End of a Word just after *m* ; as, *Lamb*, *Comb* ; nor before *t*, as *Debt*, *Doubt*.

Q. When is *c* quite silent ?

A. *C* is not sounded in these Words, *Verdict*, *Visuals*, *indict*, *Muscle*.

Q. Where has *g* no Sound ?

A. *G* has no Sound before *n*, in the End of a Word, as *Sign*, *Sovereign*, *condign*.

Q. When is *b* without Sound ?

A. *H* is hardly sounded in these Words, *Honour*, *honest*, *Hair*, *Herb*, &c.

Q. When is *l* not pronounced ?

A. The Sound of *l* is almost worn out towards the End of a Syllable, in many Words, as, *Psalms, Half, Fault, talk, Salmon, Falcon.*

Q. Where is *n* silent?

A. *N* is never pronounced at the End of a Word after *m*, as, *damn, condemn, Column, condemn, limn, solemn, Hymn, Autumn*; nor in the Words *Malt-kiln, Brick-kiln.*

Q. Where does *p* lose its Sound?

A. *P* can hardly be sounded in these, *viz. Receipt, Psalm, tempt, empty, Redemption.*

Q. In what Words doth *s* lose its Sound?

A. *S* is not sounded in *Isle, Island, &c.*

Q. When is *w* not pronounced?

A. The Sound of *w* before *r* is almost worn out, as, *Wrath, write, bewray*; nor is it sounded after *s* in these Words, *Sword, swoon, Answer.*

LESSON VIII.

Q. Do the Vowels always keep the same Sound?

A. Every Vowel has a long and a short Sound; but the Letter *a* is pronounced long, and short, and broad.

Q. How are these three several Sounds distinguished?

A. *A* is sounded short in *Mat, Cart*; it is long in *Mate, Care*; and broad when *l* follows it in the same Syllable, as *call, Malt, Halter*; except in some Words that have double *ll* in the Middle; as, *Tallow, Sallad*; or, where *f* or *v* Consonants follows; as, *Galf, Half, Calve*; likewise *a* is often pronounced broad when it comes after a *w* in the same Syllable, as *War, Water, Swan, &c.*

Q. How do you know when the Vowels are to be pronounced long or short?

A. All single Vowels are short, where only a single Consonant comes after them in the same Syllable, as *Stag, thin, pin, not, Cur*; and they have a long Sound, if *e* be added at the End of a Word, after a single Consonant, as, *Stage, these, pine, Note*; except in these Words, *give, live, some, come, gane, love, done, dove*, where the Letters *i* and *o* sound short.

LESSON IX.

Q. Do the Vowels ever quite lose their Sound?

A. One of the Vowels in a Diphthong often loses its Sound, and sometimes single Vowels too.

Q. When doth *a* lose its Sound ?

A. A single *a* seldom or never looses its Sound, except in *Diamond*.

Q. When doth *e* lose its Sound ?

A. *E* loses its Sound in Words of two Syllables, that end in *en*, as *Garden*, *Token*; or *le*, as *Candle*, *Castle*; or *re*, as *Mitre*, *Lucre*.

Q. Is a single *e* ever pronounced at the End of a Word ?

A. A single *e* is never pronounced at the End of a Word, but where there is no other Vowel in the Word, as, *the*, *be*, *me*, *we*, *be*.

Q. Why then doth *e* stand at the End of so many Words, if it must be silent and not pronounced ?

A. The silent *e* at the End of a Word serves two Purposes. First, It makes that Word or Syllable long, which otherwise would be short; as, *can*, *Cane*, *not*, *Note*, &c.

Secondly, it softens the Sound of *c* and *g*, as, *lac*, *lace*, *Rag*, *Rage*, *sing*, *singe*, &c.

In other Words it does nothing but shew the Genius and Custom of the English Tongue, which seldom ends a Word, with any other of the four Vowels; as, *lic*, *die*, *Tee*, *Foe*, *Sloe*, *true*, *Virtue*, *Plague*.

Q. Are there any words wherein *i* is not pronounced ?

A. *I* is not pronounced in *Evil*, *Devil*, *Venison*, *Marriage*, *Business*, *Cushion*, *Parliament*.

Q. Doth *o* ever lose its Sound ?

A. The Sound of *o* is lost in many Words ending in *on*, as *Mutton*, *Crimson*, *Bacon*, &c.

Q. Doth *u* ever quite lose its Sound ?

A. A single *u* is always pronounced; but it is often lost when another Vowel follows it after *g*, as *guard*, *guilty*, *Tongue*, *Plague*; yet not always, as *Anguish*, *languish*.

Q. Doth not *u* lose its Sound after *q* ?

A. *Q* is never written without *u*, and there are some, Words wherein the *u* is quite silent; as, *conquer*, *Musquet* *Liquor*, *Masquerade*; and all Words borrowed from other Languages, that end in *que*, as, *Barque*, *risque*, *burlesque*, *oblique*.

LESSON X.

Q. Are both the Vowels in a Diphthong plainly pronounced ?

A. In some Words they seem to be both pronounced; in

some are not, and in other Words they have a peculiar Sound by themselves.

Q. Give some Instances of Words where both Vowels seem to be pronounced.

A. *Ai* are both pronounced in the Word *Pain*, *o u* in *House*, *o i* in *Point*, *o w* in *Corv*.

Q. Give some instances of Diphthongs where but one of the Vowels is pronounced.

A. *A* only is pronounced in *Heart*; *e* in *Bread*; *i* in *Guide*; *o* in *Cough*; and *u* in *rough*.

Q. Give some Instances where the Vowels, joined in a Diphthong, have a peculiar Sound of their own.

A. *Ee* in *Need*, *oo* in *Moon*.

Q. What is the Use of writing two Vowels where but one is pronounced?

A. Custom has made it necessary, and it serves also generally to lengthen the Syllable, or to alter the Sound of the other Vowel; as, *au* in *Cause*; *eo* in *People*, *oa* in *Groan*.

LESSON XI.

Directions for dividing Words into Syllables, in Spelling.

Q. What is Spelling?

A. Spelling is the Art of composing Words out of Letters and Syllables, either in Reading or Writing.

Q. What are the general Rules for Division of Syllables in Spelling?

A. 1. A single Consonant between two Vowels, goes with the last, as, *a-buse*, *a-dorn*, *re-late*, &c. but the double Letter *x* is always subjoined to the Vowel before it, as, in *Lux-ury*, *Max-im*, *Ex-ample*, &c.

2. If two Consonants not proper to begin a Word, come between two Vowels, they are divided, as, *com-mon*, *pur-sue*, *per-fect*, &c. but, if two or more Consonants, &c. are proper to begin a Word, they go with the last Vowel, as, *Ma-ster*, *Bro-ther*, *Si-ster*, &c.

3. If three or more Consonants, not proper to begin a Word, meet between two Vowels, the first of them is subjoined to the former Vowel, as, *suf-ply*, *con-struct*.

4. Two Vowels, not a Diphthong, meeting in the Middle of a Word, are to be divided, as *cre-ate*, *De-ni-al*, &c.

Q. What Sort of Words are excepted from these particular Rules?

A. Compound Words and Derivatives.

Q. What is a Compound Word?

A. A Compound Word is either made up of two distinct Words, as, *where-in thank-ful, Cart-house*; or it is made of one Word, which is called the Primitive, and a Syllable going before it, which is called a Preposition, such as *ad, ed, un, sub, per, de, dis, trans, re, &c.* whence arise such Words as these, *en-able, un-equal, dis-ease, re-strain*, and such like.

Q. What is a Derivative Word?

A. A Derivative Word is made of one Word and a Syllable coming after it, which is called a Termination; such as *ed* in *painted*; *en* in *golden*; *ess*, in *Countess*; *est* in *readest*; *er*, in *Hear-er*; *ing*, in *talking*; *ish*, in *fool-ish*; *ist*, in *Art-ist*; *ous*, in *covetous*; *ly*, in *kind-ly*, &c.

Q. How are the Compound and Derivative Words divided in Spelling?

A. Compound Words are Spelt as the Simple Words of which they are composed, as, *Gold-smith, Wheel-wright, fore-know*, &c.

2. Derivative Words are generally spelt as their Primitives, as *King, Kingdom*; *tempt, tempted, perform, per-form-ance*, &c.

3. When the Primitive ends with *e* final, the *e* is omitted; as, *Fame, fam-ous*; *desire, desir-ed*; but *e* remains before *able*, or a Consonant, as, *Peace, peace-able*; *love, lovely*, &c. When the Primitive ends with *y*, it is changed into *i* in the Derivative; except before *ing*, as, *En-vy, envi-ous, sanctify, Sanctifi-cation*.

4. When a Primitive Monosyllable, or a Primitive Word of two Syllables which is accented on the last, ends with a single Consonant without a Diphthong before it, that Consonant is doubled; as, *Sin, sin-ned, cut, cut-teth, glad, glad-den, commit, commit-ting, stop, stop-ped*, &c.

LESSON XII.

Rules for Reading.

Did People but accustom themselves to read with the same Rest, Emphasis, and Cadence, which they use in their common Conversation, there would be no Occasion for Rules to direct them in Pronunciation: But as we find this grand Rule, "read as you talk," so shockingly violated by

most Children at School, it may not be improper in this Place, to give some Directions for avoiding common Errors, as well as some Rules for reading with Elegance and Propriety.

The most common Faults are,

1. Reading too loud is not only disagreeable to the Hearers, but inconvenient to the Reader; as it puts him under the Inconvenience of overstraining his Voice; by which he deprives himself of the Power of modulating and managing it as he ought to do; the Consequence of which is, a continued Tone, to the Destruction of every Grace in Reading.

2. Reading too low is another Fault, which, though not so inconvenient to the Reader, is as disagreeable to the Hearers; as it discovers an Indolence in the Reader, which is sure to beget a Listlessness in the Auditory.

3. Reading too fast is another Fault, as thereby the Hearer loses the Benefit of a great Number of Words; which perhaps ought to be remembered.

4. Reading too slow is another Fault, as it generally occasions the Reader's making more Stops in his Pronunciation than are used by the Author.

5. With some the Voice rises and falls at improper Parts of the Sentence, and that, frequently, by Leaps and Starts, without any Regard to the Emphasis and Cadence.

6. Another Fault is, when the Voice is continued on with a dull Uniformity; the Reader neither raising nor sinking it, so as to add any Kind of Grace to the Reading.

7. A particular Fault is reading with a Tone. Some read with a squeaking, some with a canting, some with an awful, and some with a whining Tone; but they are all vastly disagreeable to the Hearer of any Kind of Delicacy.

These are the principle Faults in reading, which depend on Habit. There are some which depend on the Formation of the Organs of Speech, &c. one of which being the most common, is a thick cluttering Voice; when a Person mumbles, or as the Saying is, swallows his Words; leaving out some of the short Words, and some Syllable of the long ones. This renders the Sense obscure.

Now to avoid these Errors, it is necessary, that the Reader begin Sentences in an even moderate Voice; that he keeps his Eyes a few Words before his Tongue, to observe the Stops, &c. that he pronounces every Word with a clear

Articulation ; that he pay due regard to the Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence ; and that he carefully attend the Sense and Design of the Author.

In reading, therefore, it is necessary that the Stops, Notes, Marks, Accent, Emphasis, and Cadence be known, well understood, and properly managed.

LESSON XIII.

An Explanation of the Marks and Stops in Reading.

(,) A Comma is a Pause, or Resting in Speech, while you may tell one ; as in the first Stop of the following Example. *Get Wisdom, get Understanding ; forget it : Neither decline from the Words of my Mouth.*

(;) A Semicolon is a Note of Breathing, or a Pause, while you may tell two ; and is used, when there is much of the Sentence or Paragraph behind ; as in the second Pause of the above Example.

(:) A Colon, is a Pause while you may tell *three*, and is used when the Sense is perfect, but not ended, as in the third Stop of the above Example.

(.) A Period, or full Stop, denotes the longest Pause, or while you may tell *four* ; and is placed after a Sentence when it is complete and fully ended, as in the last Stop of the above Example.

(?) An Interrogation is used when a Question is ask'd, as, "How long ye simple ones, will ye love Simplicity? and the scorers delight in their Scorning, and Fools hate Knowledge?"

(!) A Note of Admiration is used when any Thing is expressed with Wonder ; and in good Pronunciation they require a Pause somewhat longer than the Period ; as, "O Lord, how glorious are thy Works!"

() A Parenthesis is used to include Words in a Sentence, which may be left out without spoiling the Sense ; as, "The Lord is not slack concerning his Promise (*as some Men count Slackness*), but is long-suffering towards us, not willing that any should perish." 2 Pet. iii. 9.

(^) A Caret is used to denote where a Letter or Word good is left out ; "Evil Communications corrupt Manners."

(-) The Hyphen is used to separate Syllables, and the Members of Compound Words ; as, *Watch-man, Coach-man,*

(') The Apostrophe, at the Head of a Letter, denotes the Omission of one or more subsequent Letters as, *lov'd, fear'd,* for *loved, feared,* &c.

(') The Accent or Mark for Pronunciation, placed over a Vowel in a Word; it is also used to shew that the Stress of the Voice in pronouncing the Word is upon that Syllable.

(") Quotation, or a double Comma turned, is put at the Beginning of such Lines as are recited out of other Authors.

(||) Parallels are often used in the Margins of Holy Writ, when a Sentence or Word may be otherwise termed.

(* †) An Asterism, and Obelisk or Dagger, are used to direct or refer to some Note or Remark in the Margin, or at the Foot of the Page.

(☞) An Index or Hand, signifies that Passage to be very remarkable against which it stands.

(§) A Section or Division is used in subdividing of a Chapter into lesser Parts.

(¶) A Paragraph, is used chiefly in the Bible, and denotes the Beginning of a new Subject or Matter.

LESSON XIV.

Every Word of more than one Syllable has an Accent, viz. one Syllable is pronounced stronger, and a musical Note higher than the other Syllables.

Emphasis, in a Sentence, is just the same as Accent in a Word, only of greater Extent, in Proportion as a Sentence is more comprehensive than a Word.—*Emphasis* sometimes rises so high as a Musical Fifth, and, the Voice strong in Proportion. It is of vast Use in Elocution, as, thereby, the different Passions of a Writer are conveyed by the Reader, to the Hearers.

Cadence is a gentle fall of the Voice at the End of a Sentence, and also at some of the Divisions thereof.—Every Sentence has not this gentle fall; as it sometimes happens that interrogative and emphatical Sentences have the emphatical Word at the End.

The *Cadence* has the same Extent as the *Emphasis*.

The same Rules must be regarded in reading Poetry that are in reading Prose, whether the Rhime nor the Numbers should not distract the Attention of the Reader from the Sense and Spirit of the Poem.

• LESSON XV.

Though Public Oratory is not within the Province of the School-Boy ; yet that he may not be utterly destitute of the Knowledge of expressing the Passions by the Actions of the Parts of the Body, I will here give him a few of the most material Rules used for that Purpose.

1. In speaking of *Love*, let the Countenance express a Chearfulness; let the Right Hand gently press the Left Breast, and let the Voice be soft and smooth.

2. In *Anger*, let the Countenance be gloomy, bend down the Hand, and let the Voice be strong, vehement, and boisterous.

3. In *Joy*, let the Countenance be chearful, and the Voice quick, clear, and sweet.

4. In *Sorrow*, let the Countenance be gloomy, let the Hands be folded, and let the Voice be low and flexible.

5. In *Fear*, let the Countenance be gloomy, let the Arms be drawn back towards the Body, and let the Voice be hesitating and tremulous.

6. In *Courage*, let the Countenance be smooth and bold, and let the Voice be full and loud.

7. In speaking of the *Soul*, let the Right Hand be moved towards the Breast.

8. In speaking of *Heaven*, and Things above, let the Hands and Eyes be lifted up; but let not the Hands be lifted higher than the Head.

9. In speaking of Things beneath, such as deserve *Contempt*, let the Hands and Eyes be cast down; but let not the Hands fall much lower than the Breast.

10. In making any Thing plain and clear, open one or both Hands.

11. In demonstrating a Thing, put forth the Fore-Finger of the Right-Hand.

12. In Reproach, put out the Middle Finger of the same Hand.

13. In *refusing*, or *abhorring* a Thing, put out the Right Hand, and let the Head be turned towards the Left.

LESSON XVI.

Notwithstanding the above Rules, we cannot suppose that a Reader will ever acquire an elegant Delivery, unless he take in the full Sense, and enter into the full Spirit of the Author: he never can convey the Force and Fulness of an Author's Ideas, till he feels them himself.

The great Rule of Oratory is this, "That to make a Man speak well and pronounce with a right *Emphasis*, he ought thoroughly to understand all that he says, be fully persuaded of it, and bring himself to have those Affections which he desires to infuse into others.

He (says an ingenious Author) that is inwardly persuaded of the Truth of what he says, and that he hath a Concern about it in his Mind, will pronounce with a natural Vehemence that is far more lovely than all the Strains that Art can lead him to. An Orator must endeavour to feel what he says, and then he will speak so as to make others feel it.

LESSON XVII.

Q. When are Capital Letters used?

A. The first Letter of every Sentence should be a Capital; as also the first Letter in every Line of Poetry, and of the Proper Names of Persons, Places, Arts, and Trades; and the Pronoun *I*, and the Interjection *O*. It is likewise usual, when we mention our Superiors, and especially the Deity, to signify the Reverence we owe them, by prefixing a Capital to those Titles or Epithets which peculiarly belong to them. Some Authors begin every Noun Substantive with a Capital; but as the Custom is not general, we must leave every one to follow it or not, as his Inclination shall direct him.

LESSON XVIII.

Q. What are the usual Abbreviations of Titles?

A. They are these following.

Mr. Master	M. D. Doctor of	Bart. Baronet
Mrs. Mistress	Physic	Capt. Captain
Ld. Lord	LL. D. Doctor of	Lieut. Lieutenant
Bp. Bishop.	Laws	Col. Colonel
Abp. Archbishop	M. A. Master of	Lp. Lordship
Knt. Knight	Arts	Rt. Hon. Right Ho-
Esq. Esquire	B. D. Bachelor of	nourable.
Gent. Gentleman	Divinity	F. R. S. Fellow of
Dr. or S. T. P. Doc-	B. A. Bachelor of	the Royal Society
tor of Divinity	Arts	G. R. George Rex
	St. Saint	

LESSON XIX.

Q. Are there any other Abbreviations used in English?

A. Yes; these following.

A. D. or An. Dom.	i. e. that is	Per Cent. by the
in the Year of our	MS. Manuscript	Hundred
Lord	MISS Manuscripts	P. C. Priv. Coun-
A. M. Forenoon	N. B. Note well	fellow
B. V. the Blessed	N. S. New Stile	P. M. Afternoon
Virgin	O. S. Old Stile	P. S. Postscript
J. H. S. Jesus the	P. Ann. Yearly	Ult. the last
Saviour of Men		Viz. that is to say

Q. How are the Names of the Months abridged ?

A Thus :

Jan. January	Ma. May	Sept. September
Feb. February	Jun. June	Oct. October
Mar. March	Jul. July	Nov. November
Apr. April	Aug. August	Dec. December

LESSON XVI.

Q. Are not great Letters put in Inscriptions at the Head of Chapters in the Bible, instead of Figures ?

A. They are ; the Signification of which may be seen in the following Table :

One	I	Thirty	30	XXX
Two	II	Forty	40	XL
Three	III	Fifty	50	L
Four	IV	Sixty	60	LX
Five	V	Seventy	70	LXX
Six	VI	Eighty	80	LXXX
Seven	VII	Ninety	90	XC
Eight	VIII	One Hundr.	100	C
Nine	IX	Two Hundr.	200	CC
Ten	X	Three Hundr.	300	CCC
Eleven	XI	Four Hundr.	400	CCCC
Twelve	XII	Five Hundr.	500	D
Thirteen	XIII	Six Hundr.	600	DC
Fourteen	XIV	Seven Hundr.	700	DCC
Fifteen	XV	Eight Hundr.	800	DCCC
Sixteen	XVI	Nine Hundr.	900	DCCCC
Seventeen	XVII	One Thousf.	1000	M
Eighteen	XVIII	One Thousand Seven Hundred		
Nineteen	XIX	and Eighty-three.		
Twenty	XX	M.DCC.LXXXIII.		

A lesser numeral Letter set before a greater, takes away from the Greater so many as the Lesser is ; but being set after the Greater, adds so many to it as the Lesser stands for.

IV	is	Four	XC	is	Ninety	LX	is	Sixty
IX	—	Nine	VI	—	Six	CX	—	One
XL	—	Forty	XI	—	Eleven	Hundred and Ten		

MULTIPLICATION TABLE.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20	22	24
3		9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30	33	36
4			16	20	24	28	32	36	40	44	48
5				25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
6					36	42	48	54	60	66	72
7						49	56	63	70	77	84
8							64	72	80	88	96
9								81	90	99	108
10									100	110	120
11										121	132
12											144

P E N C E T A B L E.

d.		s. d.	d.		s.
20	are	1 8	24	are	2
30	—	2 6	36	—	3
40	—	3 4	48	—	4
50	—	4 2	60	—	5
60	—	5 0	72	—	6
70	—	5 10	84	—	7
80	—	6 8	96	—	8
90	—	7 6	108	—	9
00	—	8 4	120	—	10
110	—	9 2	132	—	11
120	—	10 0	144	—	12

SPELLING EXERCISE,

in the foregoing Rules.

A'Aron
aba'ifance
aba'ihment
ab'bacy
abbre'viate
a'bbrevia'tion
ab'dica'tion
abho'rence
Abi'ather
abje'ction
Abie'zer
A''bigail
Abisha'i
a'bjura'tion
ablu'tion
a'bolition
a'bo''minable
a'bo''mination
a'brigi'nes
abo'r'tive
A'braham
abridge'ment
abroga'tion
Ab'salom
ab'scifs
ab'scond
ab'solution
abste'mious
abste'rgent
absu'r'dity
aby'ss
a'cade'mical
a''cademi'cian
Aca'dian
acce'de
acce'leration
acce'ptance
a'ccepta'tion

acce'ssion
a'ccide'ntal
accli'vity
accou'ntable
accou'trement
accu'sative
a'ce
ace'phali
a'chebone
a'cid
ackno'wledge
acquai'ntance
ac'quies'ce
acqui'sition
a'cre
a''crimoni'ous
acti'vity
Ada'gio
a'damantine
adder's tongue
addi'tional
a'dequate
adhe'sion
adjou'rnment
adjura'tion
adme'a'surement
a'dministra'tion
a'dministra'trix
admissi'on
admoni'tion
a'dole'scence
A'grippa
a'guish
A'haziah
Abi'meleck
a'id
a'id-de-camp
a'ilment

ala'cristy
St. A'lbans
Albumaza'r
A'lborough
alle'giance
alle'gorical
allelu'jah
allevia'tion
A'll-hallows
allo'wance
a'lphabe'tical
a'lterca'tion
a'manue'nfis
a''maranthus
ama'zingly
ambi'tious
an'bro'na
a'mputa'tion
a'nabaptist
a''nalo'gous
analy'tical
A'nanias
a''narchy
a''nathe'matize
ana'tomist
a'nchorage
a'ncients
ange'lical
a'nglicism
a'nimadve'r'sion
a'nimo'sity
a'niseed
an'nihila'tion
a'nniversary
anno'yance
a'nunciation
ano'nymous
A'nselra

anta'gonist	associa'tion	ble'ar-eyed
anta'rctick	a'ssumption	Blee'chingley
antece'dence	a'sterisk	Bli'thborough
antedilu'vian	a'sterism	blu'nderbuss
a'nthropo'phage	astrolo'gical	bo'astingly
antichri'stian	a'sylum	bo'atswain
antimo'narchical	a'theism	Bohe'mia
antino'mians	a'thwa'rt	bo'isterous
a'ntiqua'rian	a'tmosphere	bo'mbardier
anti'que	attributes	bo'mbazine
antithe'sis	A'udley e'nd	Pa'tle-bridge
antitri'nita'rians	auspi'cious	Bo'verton
a'nitype	auste'rity	bu'ugh
a'ntivene'real	Auto'mnal	bram'ble-bush
a''phorism	auxi'liary	Bra'ncaster
apo''cryphal	a'xie'tree	brea'the
apo''logize	Ax'minster	brig'adier
apople'ctick	A''zariah	Bri'tannia
apo'thecary	Bab'oon	bruta'lity
a'pari'tion	ba'cchana'lian	Buce''phalus
a'ppurtenance	Ba'cchus	bu'llfinch
a'ppraisement	ba'gnio	bu'll-baiting
a'ppropriation	ballustra'de	bu'llion
a'quavitæ	bals'a'mick	Bu'rcester
A'rabian	ba'nkrupcty	bu'rgo-master
archde'aconry	Ba'nstead	bu'rlesque
Ar'chime'des	Ba'bican	Bu'rtwood
ar'chire'cture	baro'meter	bu'tter-milk
argum'enta'tive	bastina'do	bu'ttress
a'risto'cratical	ba'the	by'ward
arithme'tician	Be'hemoth	Caba'ller
a'romatick	bel'swa'gger	ca'bbage-worm
arra'ignment	be'nediction	cada'verous
arreara'ge	be''neficial	Cadwa'llader
a'rrogance	be'nignity	Cae'rnarvon
a'rticula'tion	bestia'lity	Cæ'sar
a'rtrificer	Be'chlehem	Ca'iaphas
Ace'ndency	bewilde'red	cala'mitous
ash-We'dnesday	Bille'ricoy	ca'lcination
a'spe'rity	bi'lliards	ca'lenture
affai'rant	Binche'ter	Ca'lyph
assassina'tion	Bla'ckney	callico'
assidu'ous	bla'ndishment	Ca'lvinism
a'signe'e	blasphe'me	came'lion

ca'nibals
cano'rous
cantha''rides
Ca'nticles
capa'cite
capa'rifon
capilla'ry
ca''pita'tion
ca''pitu'la'tion
ca'puchins
ca'ravan
Cardi'gan
caree'n
Ca'rmelites
carna'lity
carni'vorous
carno'sity
Ca''rolina
Caro'lus
Carte'sian
Carthu'sians
Ca'slaware
Ca'ssia
castiga'tion
Ca'ttleford
castra'tion
ca'sualty
ca'suist
ca'sacombs
ca'saplams
cata'strophe
ca'techu'men
ca'terpillar
ca'tgut
Ca'thar'ne
catho'licism
ca'valca'de
ca'valier
ca'veat
ca'vernous
ca'vity
ce''lebrated
ce''lebrity

ce'ntry-box
cepha''lick
ce'recloth
ce''remonious
certi'ficate
cessa'tion
cha'fing-dith
cha'irmen
cha'lkpit
cha'nce-medly
cha'ncellor
cha'ngeling
cha'os
cha''racterize
cha'rgeable
cha'rioteer
cha'rmel-house
cha'rter-land
cha'ttels
che'arful
che'cker-work
che'rubim
chie'ftain
chi'blain
chi'ldermas-day
chi'n-cough
chiru'rgical
chi'tterlings
chi'zzel
cho'rister
Chri'stopher
chronolo'gical
chu'cklehead
chu'rlishness
ci'catrice
Ci'ceronean
Ci'ceter
Cirence'ster
circumci'sion
circumocu'tion
circumspe'ction
cita'tion
civi'lians

ci'vilize
clande'stinely
cla'rification
cla'ssical
cla'ttering
cle''rical
Cle'veland
clima'te'rical
clou'diness
clow'nish
clu'msiness
coadjuto'ry
co'astling
cochine'al
cocka'de
Co'ckermouth
coesse'ntial
coexiste'nt
co'gita'tion
co'habita'tion
co'il
co'incident
coi'tion
colle'giate
colli'sion
collu'sion
co'lourable
co'mbatant
comme'morate
comme'rcial
committee
co'mmonwealth
commu'nica'tive
commu'nity
compa'rative
compa'ssionately
co'mpetition
compu'gation
co'ncatenation
coni'cal
conce'rned
conce'ssion
conci'liation

conco'ction	co'tinency	curmu'dgeon
conco'mitancy	co'tortion	cu'ry comb
conco'rdant	co'ntradistinction	cu'rso'ry
concu'piscence	co'ntribu'tion	cu'shion
concu'rrence	conve'niency	cu'stom-house
conde'mnable	conve'nticle	cy'lindric'al
co'ndesce'nsion	conve'rtible	cy'nically
condi'tioned	conu'ndrum	Czari'na
confa'bulate	convu'l'sive	Da'ffodil
confe'ctioner	co-o'perate	da'inties
co'nfigura'tion	Cope'rnicus	Dama'icus
co'nfiscated	c'o'delier	da'ncing-ma'ster
co'nfuta'tion	co'rdial	da'rk'some
conge'alable	coria'nder	Da'venport
conge'nerous	Co'rinthian	dau'phin
congra'tulatory	Corne'lius	da'zzling
co'ngruence	co'rona'tion	de'acon
co'njugal	co'rpora'lity	de'ath-watch
conju'uncture	co'rpuscle	debauche'e
conne'ction	corpu'scular	debi'litate
co'nqueror	correspo'ndence	De'borah
con'langui'nity	corro'borate	de'calogue
co'nsci'entious	co'rsair	deceitfully
co'nsiousness	cosmo'graphy	dece'ption
consc'i'entive	Co'vetousness	deci'pher
con'servatory	cou'nterba'lance	deci'sive
consi'derately	coura'geously	de'clamation
confi'gn	cou'nteousness	deco'ction
confi'stence	crabbedly	decolia'tion
conso'latory	crack-bra'ined	decre'pidly
conso'lidate	cramp-i'ron	de'corate
co'nstella'tion	cra'zy	de'dicatory
co'nalternation	crede'ntials	de'digna'tion
constitu'tion	cre'dulously	defa'matory
co'nsubsta'ntial	cre'ditation	defa'tigable
co'nsubsta'ntiation	cre'wel	defe'ctively
co'nsumptive	Cri'pplegate	defi'ciency
conta'gion	cri'ticise	defi'nition
conte'mplate	cross-gra'ined	dege'nerate
co'ntempora'neo'us	crou'ching	de'jectedness
conte'mptuously	cru'cifixion	de'ism
conte'ntious	Cru'ched-friars	De'ity
conte'xture	cry'stalline	de'lectable
contigu'ity	cu'p-bearer	de'legation

deli'berate
deli'ciously
deli'ghtfulness
de'lineation
deli'rious
deme'anour
democra'tical
demoli'tion
demo'niack
demo'nstratively
de'negation
de'nison
de'nomina'tion
de'ntrifice
depe'ndency
depo'pulate
depre'ciate
dero'gatory
Dar'tmouth
desce'nson
de'scription
de'sperado
de'spotick
deta'chment
dete'rminately
de'trime'ntal
de'viate
devou'ringly
De'uteron'o'my
dexte'riety
diamo'ter
diam'e'trically
dictiona'ry
diju'dicate
dila'pida'tion
di'le'mma
dimi'nution
dimi'nutively
dioce'san
diplo'ma
di'refully
di'sadva'tageous
disa'nnoi

disappoi'nt
disarra'yed
discommenda'tion
disconti'nue
discou'atenance
discou'rtious
discre'tionary
disda'infully
dislo'yalty
disobe'dient
dispa'rage'ment
dispe'nsatory
dispropo'rtionate
disqui'sition
dissemi'nade
dista'ite
distilla'tion
distingui'shably
distra'ction
distri'butive
di'tto
diure'tick
diu'rnal
di'zziness
doc'i'lity
do'cumentize
dogma'tical
do'lphin
domi'nical
do'rmitory
Do'setshire
dou'btful
doxo'logy
drai'nable
drama'tically
dre'dger
dro'medary
dro'nishness
dulci'mer
du'ikiness
dy'fentery
Ea'rthen
ea'ves-droppers

ebri'ety
ebulli'tion
eccentri'city
e'cho
E'dmundsbury
effe'minacy
efferve'scence
e'fficacy
egre'giously
Egyp'tians
e'a'borate
e'lasti'city
E'leanor
e'lectri'city
E'libu
E'lijah
Eli'zabeth
elocu'tion
Elo'him
e'loquence
elys'ian
ema'ciate
ema'sculate
emba'lm
embarka'tion
embe'llishment
e'mblema'tical
embroi'dery
eme'rgency
emo'llient
empha'tically
encha'ntment
encroa'chment
endea'voir
engine'er
enigma'tical
eno'r'mously
enterta'iningly
enthu'siasm
e'avious
E'phesus
e'picurism
epide'mical

e'pigrammatist	Eze'kiel	fruga'lity
e'pilogue	Fa'bricate	fru'iterer
e'piscopate	face'tious	fur'therance
e'quani'mity	fa'lling-sickness	fusile'er
eque'strian	fami'liarize	futu'rity
e'quilibrium	fana'tical	Ga'briel
e'quinoctial	fanta'sm	ga'd-bee
e'quipose	fa'ldingale	Ga'insborough
equiv'alent	fascina'tion	Gale'nical
era'dicate	fa'shion	Ga'llicism
E'rasmus	febri'fugous	gallima'wfry
erro'neous	feli'city	gamba'does
erud.'tion	fe'llmonger	gangre'ne
escu'tcheon	fero'city	ga'rrulous
es'pecially	ferri'lity	gaze'tte
esta'blishment	fer'your	genea'logist
ete'rnalize	festi'vity	ge''neralissimo
ethe'real	fi'gurative	ge'nerosity
e'tymological	fi'lthiness	Ge'nesis
e'vacuate	fi'nical	Gene'va
E'vangelist	flagi'tious	ge'nius
eu'nuch	flambea'u	ge'ntilism
e'volution	flu'tulent	geo'grapher
Eu'phrates	fle'xibility	geo'metrician
Euro'pean	fl'o'wer	gesti'culate
exa'gitate	flu'ctua'tion	gesti'culation
exa'sperate	fo'rcible	ge'w-gaws
exche'quer	fo'rethought	gib'berish
exco'riate	fo'rseita'ble	gi'gantic
e'xecutioner	fornica'tor	gi'ngerly
exe'mplify	forsoo'th	gi'p-sey
e'xhalation	fortui'tous	gli'mmering
exo'neration	fra'grancy	glo'rification
exo'rdium	Franci'scans	glosso'grapher
exo'tick	fra'nkincense	glo'w-worm
expe'dient	frate'rnal	go'ldsmith
expla'natory	Fre'nchified	goo'seberry
explo'sion	fre'quency	go'rmandize
expu'rgatory	fricase'y	go'ssiping
e'xtemporaneous	fri'volous	gramma'rian
exto'rtioner	fro'ntispiece	grand-dau'ghter
e'xtraordinary	fro'wzy	gra'ss-hopper
extre'mity	fructi'ferous	Gra'vesend

gre'yhound
gro'tto
grote'sque
gua'rdian
Gui'ld-hall
guitta'r
Ha'berdasher
Ha'ggai
ha'lcyon
ha'llelujah
hallo'o
ha'ndkerchief
ha'rbinge
ha'rlequin
ha're-brained
harmoni'ous
ha'rpichord
ha'sle-tree
hau'ghtiness
ha'zardous
hea'dpiece
he'athenish
he'athenism
he'dge-hog
hei'fer
hei'nous
he'misphere
he'ptarchy
herba'list
Hercu'lean
he'reditary
herma'phrodite
Hero'dians
hero'ical
he'sitation
heteroge'neous
He'zekiah
hiccou'gh
Hiera'rchy
hierogly'phicks
Hie'ram
hi'ndrance
Hippo'crates
hi'reling

histo'rical
historio'grapher
hi'therward
hobgo'blins
ho'g'shead
ho'micide
homoge'neous
ho'ney-moon
ho'nourable
ho'izontal
ho'rsemanship
Ho'sanna
ho'spita'lity
hot-co'ckles
ho'tch-potch
hu'ckle-bone
hu'manize
humilia'tion
hu'mp-backed
Hu'ssars
hy'acinth
hydro'graphy
hydro'pical
hyperbo'lical
hy''pochondriacal
hy''pocritical
hypo'thesis
hyste'rick
Jama'ica
Ja'nissaries
ja'velin
i'conism
ide'ntical
i'diom
ido'latory
Jeho'vah
jeo'pardy
Je'remiah
Je'roboam
Jeru'salem
jesui'tical
Je'thro
ignomi'nious
igno'rant

illega'lity
illegi'timacy
illu'mination
ima'ginary
imba'rkation
imba'zzlement
imbu'rse
imma'culate
imme'nsurability
immethe'dical
immorta'lity
immutabi'lity
impa'tience
impe'ach
impeccabi'lity
impe'nitence
imperce'ptible
impetuo'sity
impo'litick
imposi'tion
impo'verish
impre'gnate
impropri'ety
inadve'rten'cy
inartifi'cial
i'nauspicious
incapa'citate
ince'duous
incha'ntress
incita'tion
incohe'rence
incommo'dious
incompa'tibility
inconne'ction
inconve'nience
incorpo'real
incre'dulous
indefa'tigable
inde'mnifica'tion
indepe'ndent
indispe'n'sible
indivi'dual
indoci'lity
indorse'ment

ineffe'ctive	Ju'lius	lo'ggerhead
inequa'lity	ju'niper-tree	Lo'mbard-street
inexhau'sted	juri'dical	loqua'cious
infallibi'lity	ju'rifdiction	lo'r'imers
infa'tuate	Ju'venal	lo'tion
infe'ctious	ju'veni'lity	lo'zenges
inferio'rity	Ke'ttle-drum	Lu'cifer
infla'mmatory	ki'dnap	lu'cubration
infre'quent	kna'psack	lu'natick
inge'mious	kni'ck-knacks	lu'rcher
ingra'titude	kno'bby	Lu'cheran
inhe'ritor	kno'tty	luxu'rious
ini'tial	knu'ckle	Ly'bia
injudi'cial	La'boratory	Ly'dia
inna'vigable	la'byrinth	ly'nx
ino'culate	laco'nick	ly'rick
inqui'sitor	la'mbkin	Mac'erate
insa'tiable	La'mmas	ma'drigal
installa'tion	la'pidary	Ma'gdalen
instanta'neous	la'rboard	magna'nimous
insucce'ssful	lasci'vious	Maho'metism
intelle'ctual	la'tinist	maje'stical
interce'de	la'titudinarians	male'volence
interli'neation	lau'reat	ma'lignant
interlocu'tion	Lea'denhall	Ma'nassih
interpre'ter	lea'gue	ma'nciple
interme'diate	Le'ah	ma'ngo
intrinsi'cal	le'cturer	ma'nifesto
intru'sion	le'gerdemain	ma'nna
inve'igle	le'nient	man'sla'yer
invo'luntary	Le'onard	ma'n'tle-piece
jointsto'ol	levia'than	ma'nual
Jo'nathan	Levi'ticus	ma'nufacture
jo'urneyman	li'bera'lity	ma'nuscript
irra'tional	li'bidinous	ma'rchioness
irre'verent	lice'ntious	ma'ritime
Isabe'lla	lieute'nancy	ma'rmalade
Isca'riot	lingu'ist	ma'rquisate
i'sthmus	li'quidate	Ma'rihalsea
Ita'lian	li'quesfaction	ma'rtingale
ju'bilee	li'quorice	ma'rtyr
Ju'daism	li'terature	ma'rtyrology
judi'cious	litho'tomist	Ma'tthias
ju'icy	lo'adstone	matu'rity

ma'wkish
ma'gazine
me'chanism
me'diocrity
Mephe'bosheth
me'rchandize
mercu'rial
me'rtorious
me'tallick
meta'morphose
me'taphysics
metho'dical
Methu'selah
metro'polis
me'zzotinto
Mica'iah
Mi'chael
mi'crocosm
mi'roscope
mi'litary
Mine'rva
mi'nnekins
mino'rity
mira'culous
misapprehend
miscellany
misdemeanor
mitigate
mittimus
mo'hair
mo'llify
mona'rchical
mona'stical
moni'tion
mo'nosyllable
Mo'orgate
mo'ralize
Mo'rdecai
mo'ose
mo'rtgage'e
morta'ise
mo'sque
mo'tion
mo'uld

mou'ntain
mu'ckender
mu'liform
mu'ltiplicity
muni'ficence
mu'scle
mu'scular
mu'shroom
mu'sketeer
mu'ssleman
mu'tiny
my'riad
my'stical
my'thological
mytho'logy
Natha'niel
na'turalize
nau'seous
Na'zarenes
Nebuchadne'zzar
ne'cessary
ne'cromancer
ne'ctarine
Ne'gro
Ne'hemiah
ne'pew
Ne'therlands
ni'cety
Ni'colas
ni'ggard
No'ah
noctu'rnal
no'ggin
noi'some
no'npare'il
no'nsense
Nor'tumberland
notori'ety
no'xious
nu'isance
nu'llity
nume'rical
nuncupa'tion
nu'ptial

nu'rser
nutri'tion
nu'tritive
O'afish
O'akingham
O'badi'ah
obe'isance
obli'que
obse'quious
obstre'perous
occa'sional
oc'cupier
oc'ta'ngular
odori'fe'rous
oco'nomist
offi'cious
oi'liness
olea'ginous
o'lio
o'minous
o'nion
o'nyx
o'zy
opi'niona'ted
oppro'brium
ora'cular
o'rchestra
orie'ntal
o'rphan
orthogra'phick
o'scilla'tion
o'stenta'tion
o'verbea'r
o'verwhelm
outra'geous
o'wl
Oxfo'rd
o'zier
Paci'fication
pa'ganism
pa'ined
pa'late
pallisa'de
Pall ma'll

pa'lmiſtry
 pa'lpi'ta'tion
 pa'mphlete'er
 pa'nado
 pa'negy'rick
 pa'nnier
 pa'ntalo'ons
 pa'pa
 pa'rabo'llical
 pa'ragraph
 pa'ralytical
 parbo'il
 pa'rithioner
 pa'rliame'ntary
 paro'chial
 pa'rſimonious
 pa'rſnep
 pa'ti'cipate
 pa'ti'cularize
 pa'rtnership
 pa'schal
 pate'rnal
 pathe'tick
 Pa'triarch
 pa'trimonial
 pa'triotiſm
 pa'ternage
 pearma'in
 peculia'rity
 pe'degree
 pee'vilh
 pe'nitential
 pe'ntagon
 Pe'ntateuch
 pe'nthouſe
 pe'rambula'tion
 percu'ſſion
 pe'regrination
 pere'nnial
 pere'mptorily
 perſi'dious
 perio'dical
 pe'riwinkle
 pe'rmanence

pe'rora'tion
 perpendi'cular
 perpe'tuate
 pe'rquiſites
 perſpica'cious
 perſua'ſion
 pe'rſtinacious
 pe'rvious
 peſti'ferous
 pe'ſtilential
 Pe'terborough
 peti'tioner
 pe'trifica'tion
 pe'tuſo'gger
 pe'ttitoes
 phæno'menon
 phana'tical
 pha'ntaſm
 Pha'riſees
 Phile'mon
 philoſo'phize
 phlebo'tomy
 phle'gm
 pho'phorus
 phraſe'o'o'gy
 phy'ſiogonomy
 phy'z
 pia'zza
 Picca'dilly
 pic'kaxe
 pi'geon
 pilgri'mage
 pi'nion
 pira'tical
 pla'intiff
 pla'neſphere
 Pla'to
 plato'nick
 plebe'ian
 ple'nipote'ntiary
 pleu'ſtick
 plura'lity
 pneuma'tick
 poe'tical

poi'nt blank
 poi'ſonous
 po'litician
 po'lypus
 pomegra'nate
 po'niard
 po'ntifica'lia
 po'pularity
 po'reupine
 po'rphyry
 po'rringer
 po'rtico
 portma'nteau
 po'ſterio'rity
 poſthu'mous
 poſſi'lion
 pragma'tical
 pre'bendary
 pre'cipice
 pre'conception
 predete'rmine
 predom'inant
 pre'gnancy
 preo'ccupy
 prepa'rative
 preſbyte'rians
 pre'ſcience
 preto'rian
 prie'ſthood
 primoge'nial
 prio'refs
 problema'tical
 prokraſtinate
 profe'ſſorſhip
 prohi'bit
 pro'lix
 pro'logue
 pro'nunciation
 pro'phesy
 prophe'tical
 propi'tious
 propoſi'tion
 propri'ety
 pro'ſelyte

pro''fody
 prote'nfion
 pro''testants
 protho'notary
 pro'toma'rtyr
 protu'berance
 provi'io
 pu'issant
 pu'mice-stone
 pu'ncheon
 puncti'lio
 pu'rblind
 pu'ritans
 pu'rtenances
 purve'yor
 pu'sillani'mity
 pu'ltulous
 pu'trefaction
 pu'zzle
 py'e-ball
 py'ramid
 Py'thagoras
 Qua'drangle
 quadre'nnial
 qua'kerism
 qua'rantine
 qua'rrel
 qua'rto
 que'nchable
 que'remo'nious
 que'rister
 qui'cksilver
 quie'scence
 quinque'nnial
 qui'nsey
 quinte'ssence
 quota'tion
 quo'tidian
 quo'tient
 Ra'bbi
 radia'tion
 rago'o
 Ra'lph
 ra'nfack

ranu'nculus
 rapa'cious
 Ra'phael
 rasca'lity
 ra'tafia
 ra'tification
 ra'tional
 re'signa'tion
 Rebe'cca
 rebe'llion
 re'capit'ulate
 reci'procal
 re'cogni'tion
 re'concilia'tion
 re'connoi'tre
 reci'minate
 re'ctification
 red'integrate
 redou'ble
 redu'ndant
 re'ex'amine
 refuge'e
 rege'nerate
 re'gicide
 re'gion
 rehear'se
 Re'hoboam
 re'imbarc
 re'instate
 rei'terate
 rela'pse
 re'liques
 rencou'nter
 re'ndezvous
 renega'do
 reno'wned
 re'obtain
 repea'table
 re'percussive
 re''presenta'tive
 repri'sal
 repu'blican
 repu'gnancy
 re'quisite

re'scue
 re''sidentia'ry
 re'sponse
 reti'nue
 retrie've
 reve'nue
 revie'w
 rha'pfody
 Rhe'nish
 rheto'rical
 rheuma'tick
 rhu'oarb
 rhy'me
 Richmo'nd
 ri'dicule
 rio'tous
 rixdo'llar
 Ro'chester
 ro'guery
 roma'ntick
 ro'semary
 roya'l'ist
 ru'inous
 ru'naway
 ru'tical
 ru'thful
 Ru'tlandshire
 Sabba'tical
 sacerdo'tal
 fa'cri'e'gious
 faga'city
 fa'lamander
 salu'brious
 fa'luti'ferous
 fa'menefs
 fa'ngvine
 fa'raband
 farca'sm
 fata'nical
 fa'tiate
 fa'tiety
 fa'tyrical
 fc'andalize
 sca'ramouch

fa'crifice
 fce'pticism
 fche'me
 fchi'sm
 schola'tick
 scorbu'tical
 scri'vener
 scru'tinize
 scu'llion
 scu'lpture
 scurri'lity
 scu'tcheon
 scy'mitar
 scy'the
 se'cula'rity
 sedi'tious
 se'micircle
 semico'lon
 sempite'rnal
 se'nator
 se'niority
 sente'ntious
 se'pulchre
 sequ'ester
 se'raphims
 se'rene
 se'rpentine
 se'ssions
 sexe'nnial
 Sha'ftsbury
 shalo'on
 sha'mefaced
 she'ar
 she'ath
 shipwre'ck
 sho'e-maker
 thro'vetide
 sie'ge
 si'gnalize
 si'llabub
 Si'meon
 sim'i'litude
 simpli'city
 si'new

singula'rity
 ske'leton
 flee'veless
 sma'ttering
 smoo'thly
 sobri'ety
 so'ciable
 Soci'nians
 So'crates
 soli'loquy
 soli'cit
 so'mewhere
 soo'thsayer
 So'phia
 so'phister
 so'rcerer
 sov'reign
 spa'cious
 spe'cimen
 spee'chless
 spe'ndthrift
 sperma'tical
 spiri'tual
 splene'tick
 sponta'neous
 spri'ghtliness
 spu'rious
 squa'bble
 squa'lid
 sque'amish
 sta'ge-coach
 sta'ircase
 sta'tuary
 sta'y maker
 stea'my
 stee'yard
 steri'lity
 sti'gmatize
 sti'pulate
 sto'mach
 stra'ightway
 stra'tagem
 stre'nuous
 stupe'faction

stupi'dity
 stu'rgeon
 subal'tern
 publi'mity
 su'bsequent
 substa'ntial
 succi'nety
 suffi'cient
 sui'table
 su'lphur
 sulphu'reous
 supera'nnuated
 su'perca'igo
 superci'itious
 supere'minence
 su'pere'xcellence
 superinte'ndency
 supersti'tious
 su'pine
 su'preme
 su'rfeit
 su'rplize
 surrepti'tious
 survi'vor
 Su'flex
 swa'ggerer
 swa'thy
 swi'mming
 swi'tch
 sy'cophant
 sy'mbolical
 sy'nagogue
 sy'nonymous
 sy'stematical
 Ta'bernacle
 Ta'bitha
 ta'cit
 ta'ikative
 ta'llyman
 tarpau'lin
 tatterdema'ilion
 tatto'o
 tauto'logy
 tele'scope

tempe'rous	Tri'nita'rians	ve'rtigo
tena'cious	Tri'poly	Ve''rulam
te'rminate	trisy''llable	ve'tches
te'rtian	triu'mphal	vexa'tious
te'ticles	tro'phy-money	vi'carage
te'trarch	trou'nce	vici'ssitude
Theodo'fia	tro'wel	vil'count
theo'logist	troy'weight	vi'ctuals
Theo'philus	tru'mpeter	vi'gilance
the'reabout	tru'itee	villa'inous
thermo'meter	try'al	vi'negar
thie've	tu'mefa'ction	vi'sard
thi'mble	tumu'luous	vi'sionaries
th'orough	tu'neable	vi'tious
thri'ft	tu'rbulent	viva'city
thro'ttle	tu'rkey-pou't	vi'xen
thu'mping	turpenti'ne	vi'zard
thwa'ck	twee'zers	Ulcera'tion
ti'lt-boat	twe'ntieth	ulce'rous
ti'morous	twi'nkling	umbrella
tipsta'ff	ty'mpany	u'nacce'ptable
titla'rk	typogra'phical	unaccu'stomed
ti'che	ty'rannize	una'ctive
tobacco'nist	Va'cancy	u'nanimity
tongu'eless	vainglo'rious	u'na'nimous
to'oth-ach	Va'lentine	u'nawa'res
to'psytu'rvy	va'letudina'rians	unce'rtainty
to'rtoise	va'liant	uncle'an
to'uchwood	vali'dity	unda'unted
toy'shop	vangua'rd	u'ndergo
tra'gico'mical	va'nquish	undermi'ne
tra'inbands	va'ria'tion	undefe'rvedly
tra'iterous	vau'nting'ly	unfe'igned
tranqui'lity	ve'getables	unfu'rnish
transcen'dent	ve'hemence	ungu'ent
tra'nsfigura'tion	ve'hicle	u'nicorn
trans'uion	velo'city	unifo'rimity
tra'nsubstantiate	vene'ring	u'nion
tra'p-door	ve'nison	u'niversa'lity
trea'chery	ve'ntricle	unive'rsity
treme'ndous	ve'nturesome	unlea'rn'd
tria'ngular	vera'city	unlimi'tedly
tribu'nal	ve'rdegrise	unna'tural
trie'nnial	ve'rjuice	unpre'cedented
trigono'metry	ve'rminous	unque'stionable

unrecla'imed	wa'yfaring	wo'rthies
unreso'lvéd	wea'lthy	wre'ath
unsa'voury	wea'ry	wre'tch
unsea'rchable	wea'ther	wro'nged
unsho'd	we'dlock	Xa'ntippe
unu'sual	We'dnesday	Xa'vier
untwi'ne	wei'ghtily	xebe'ck
voca'bulary	We'ymouth	Xe'nophon
vo'gue	wha'ringer	Xe'rxes
volati'lity	whe'at	Ya'rmouth
volu'minous	whe'elbarrow	ya'wn
volu'ptuously	whe'ese	yea'rling
upho'lsterer	whe'etstone	ye'llows
upro'ar	whi'fler	yeo'manry
urba'nity	whi'ggism	ye'ld
u'rchin	whi'mical	yo'kefellow
Uri'ah	whi'ptaff	you'ng
u'rinous	whi'rlwind	you'thfulness
u'ther	whi'rligig	yu'legame
u'squebaugh	whi'lker	Za'bulon
u'surer	whi'sper	Za'chariah
u'surpation	whi'ttle	Za'chary
u'tensil	Whi'tehall	zea'lously
uti'lity	Whitfu'nday	zebra'
u'tterly	who'op	Ze'dekiah
Vu'lcán	Wi'ckham	ze'nith
vulne'rable	wi'dgeon	ze'phyr
uxo'rious	wi'dowhood	Ze'rubbabel
Wa'gtail	Wi'lliam	Zi'mri
wai'nscot	Winche'lsea	zi'nziber
wai'ltcoat	wi'ndbound	Zo'diack
Wa'ndsworth	wi'nnow	zo'ne
wa'nton	wi'redraw	zo'ographer
wa'rehouse	wi'seacre	zo'ology
wa'rmíng.pan	wi'tchcraft	zo'otomy
wa'rmth	wi'thered	Zo'roaster
wa'rrantable	wo'odcock	Zou'ch
Wa'swick	wo'olcomber	

T H E

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T IV.

Containing Lessons on various Subjects in Prose and Verse.

L E S S O N I.

A D V I C E.

IF you desire to be really happy, learn first of all to be acquainted with thyself; for, if you are unacquainted with your own corrupt Nature, it is not likely you should be able to comprehend Things far above it. Look then into the Glass of thine own Imperfections, and the true Sight and Sense of them will certainly lead you to real Happiness. Learn then in your Youth to condemn the Flatteries of all seeming Prosperity, and be so inwardly prepared with a Serenity of Mind, as not only chearfully to meet with, but even to overcome, the Fears of all Adversity.

L E S S O N II.

Of the SEVEN STAGES of LIFE.

First Stage. Ecclesiastes, Chap. xi. Ver. 10.

Miserable Man, in whom, as soon as the Image of God appears in the Act of his Reason, the Devil, and his own wicked Nature, blur it in the Corruption of his Will. For no sooner are we come to our Speech, and begin to have a little Sense and Discretion in discerning Things, but we are kept under the Fear of the Rod and Correction; and no tired Horse was ever more glad to get rid of his Burden, than we are to get out of this servile State, under the false Notion of being more happy, by being out of the Power of Correction.

L E S S O N III.

Second Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 9.

We are now to think ourselves much happier in this Stage than the last; because at fifteen or sixteen Years, Youth think then, they are capable of taking the Reins in their own Hands, and guiding themselves. But know, O Youth! thou art now in a most piteous Situation, and the most dangerous Stage of Life; thou art now entering into the Affairs of the World, which will enwrap thee in a cloud of Miseries, and thou hast not Discretion enough of

thyself to avoid many of them. For Pride, Folly, Self-Conceit, Headiness, and Extravagance, do constantly attend thee, and stick so close to thy very Nature, that thou esteemest them as thy Friends, and sufferest thyself to be agreeably betrayed in them. Watch, therefore, and be sober. Forsake not the Advice of thy Parents and Friends, which will arm thee against Temptations; and thou wilt certainly be happy. But if thou refuseth Instruction, thou wilt be led Captive to thy Shame and Sorrow here, and thy everlasting Destruction hereafter.

LESSON IV.

Third Stage. Job, Chap. v. Ver. 7.

We are apt in Manhood to think ourselves completely happy, because we are now our own Masters, and are not under that immediate Command as before. But, alas! what now are we much better in? The World still allures us with Pleasures, the Devil tempts us to sin; and we are now far from being quiet and easy.—Fears of Enemies affright, and Suits of Law vex us; Wrongs of ill Neighbours tease, Losses in Trade oppress, and Cares for our Family confound us. The Malice of open Foes, and Envy of false Friends, do in a Manner consume us; and very often Fortune and Prosperity on the one Hand flatter, and Adversity on the other Hand frets us; and in this Condition we often pass the Remainder of our Life.

LESSON V.

Fourth Stage. Prov. Chap. iii. Ver. 13.

This Stage of Life is also attended with perpetual Troubles; and there is no real Happiness here. For look backward, and thou art presented with the Wickedness of thy Youth, the Folly of thy Childhood, and the Waste of Time in thy Infancy. Look forward, and you are not much better off; for thou wilt see the Lures of the World, the Troubles of the Mind, and the Diseases of the Body; for remember, that by the same Degrees that we arrive at our Meridian Glory, we are by them now descending to our last Stage.

LESSON VI.

Fifth Stage. Eccles. Chap. xi. Ver. 8.

Now the Folly of our Youth, and the Abuse of our Time press hard upon us; and happy is he that can now look back upon the Pleasures of a well-spent Life: for the House now becomes full of Cares, the Field full of Toil,

the Country of Rudeness and Melancholy, and the City full of Factions; Wealth we see is envied, Poverty contemned, Vice is advanced, Simplicity derided, and Religion ridiculed.

LESSON VII.

Sixth and Seventh Stages. Psalm xc. Ver. 10, and 12.

Grey Hairs are worthy of Honour when the Behaviour suits; but it is shocking to see an old Man take Pleasure in Sin, and repeat his former Follies with Delight, while he carries on his Head the infallible Tokens of his approaching Mortality. For when we come to those Years, that our Eyes grow dim, Ears deaf, Visage pale, Hands shaking, Knees trembling, and Feet faltering, then it is evident the Dissolution of our mortal Tabernacle is near at Hand.

Advice to a Young Man upon his Entrance into the World. By
the Rev. Dr. WATTS.

CURINO was a Man brought up to a reputable Trade; the Term of his Apprenticeship was almost expired, and he was contriving how he might venture into the World with Safety, and pursue Business with Innocence and Success. Among his near-kindred, *Serenus* was one, a Gentleman of considerable Character in the sacred Profession; and after he had consulted with his Father, who was a Merchant of great Esteem and Experience, he also thought fit to seek a Word of Advice from the Divine. *Serenus* had such a Respect for his young kinsman, that he set his Thoughts at work on this Subject; and with some tender Expressions, which melted the Youth into Tears, he put into his Hands a Paper of the best Counsels. *Curino* entered upon Business, pursued his Employment with uncommon Advantage, and under the Blessing of Heaven advanced him to a considerable Estate. He lived with Honour in the World, and gave a Lustre to the Religion which he professed; and after a long Life of Piety and Usefulness, he died with a sacred Composure of Soul, under the Influence of Christian Hope. Some of his Neighbours wondered at his Felicity in this World, joined with so much Innocence, and such severe Virtue. But after his Death this Paper was found in his Closet, which was drawn up by his Kinsman in holy Orders, and was supposed to have a large Share in procuring his Happiness.

1. Kinsman, I presume you desire to be happy here and hereafter: you know there are a thousand Difficulties which attend this Pursuit; some of them perhaps you foresee, but there are Multitudes which you could never think of. Never trust therefore to your own Understanding in the Things of this World, where you can have the Advice of a wise and faithful Friend; nor dare venture the more important Concerns of your Soul, and your eternal Interest in the World to come, upon the mere Light of Nature, and the Dictates of your own Reason; since the Word of God, and the Advice of Heaven, lies in your Hand. Vain and thoughtless indeed are those Children of Pride, who chuse to turn Heathen in the Midst of Great Britain; who live upon the mere Religion of Nature, and their own Stock, when they have been trained up among all the superior Advantages of Christianity, and the Blessings of divine Revelation and Grace.

2. Whatsoever your Circumstances may be in this World, still value your Bible as your best Treasure; and whatsoever be your Employment here, still rest upon Religion as your best Business; your Bible contains eternal Life in it, and all the Riches of the upper World; and Religion is the only Way to become a Possessor of them.

3. To direct your Carriage towards God, converse particularly with the Book of Psalms: *David* was a Man of sincere and eminent Devotion. To behave aright among Men, acquaint yourself with the whole Book of Proverbs: *Solomon* was a Man of large Experience and Wisdom. And to perfect your Directions in both these, read the Gospels and the Epistles; you will find the best of Rules and the best of Examples there, and those more immediately suited to the Christian Life.

4. As a Man, maintain strict Temperance and Sobriety, by a wise Government of your Appetites and Passions: as a Neighbour, influence and engage all around you to be your Friends, by a Temper and Carriage made up of Prudence and Goodness; and let the Poor have a certain Share in your yearly Profits. As a Trader, keep that golden Sentence of our Saviour's ever before you: *Whatsoever you would that Men should do unto you, do you also unto them.*

5. In every Affair of Life, begin with God. Consult him in every Thing that concerns you. View him as the Author of your Blessings, and all your Hopes; as your best

Friend, and eternal Portion. Meditate on him in this View, with a continued Renewal of your Trust in him and daily surrender yourself to him, till you feel that you love him most entirely; that you serve him with sincere Delight, and that you cannot live a Day without God in this World.

6. Make Prayer a Pleasure and not a Task, and then you will not forget nor omit it. If ever you have lived in a praying Family, never let it be your Fault if you do not live in one always. Believe that Day, that Hour, or those Minutes to be all wasted and lost, which any worldly Pre-
tences would tempt you to save out of the public Worship of the Church, the certain and constant Duties of the Closet, or any necessary Services for God and Godliness. Beware, lest a Blast attend it, and not a Blessing. If God had not reserved one Day in seven to himself, I fear Religion would have been lost out of the World: and every Day of the Week is exposed to a Curse, which has no Morning Religion.

7. Remember that the Honour which comes from God, the Approbation of Heaven, and of your own Conscience, are infinitely more valuable than all the Esteem or Applause of Men. Dare not venture one Step out of the Road to Heaven, for fear of being laughed at for walking strictly in it. 'Tis a poor Religion that cannot stand against a Jest.

8. Keep this Thought ever in your Mind: 'Tis a World of Vanity and Vexation in which you live; the Flatteries and Promises of it are vain and deceitful; prepare therefore to meet Disappointments. Many of its Occurrences are teasing and vexatious. In every ruffling Storm without, possess your Spirit in Patience, and let all be calm and serene within. Clouds and Tempests are only found in the lower Skies; the Heavens above are very bright and clear. Let your Heart and Hope dwell much in these serene Regions; live as a Stranger here on Earth, but as a Citizen of Heaven, if you will maintain a Soul at Ease.

9. Ever carry about with you such a Sense of the Uncertainty of every Thing in this Life, and of Life itself, as to put nothing off till To-morrow, which you can conveniently do To-day. Dilatory Persons are frequently exposed to Surprise and Hurry, in every Thing that belongs to them: The Time is come, and they are unprepared. Let the Concerns of your Soul, and your Shop, your Trade and Religion, be always in such Order, as far as possible, that

Death, at a short Warning, may be no Occasion of a disquieting Tumult in your Spirit, and that you may escape the Anguish of a bitter Repentance in a dying Hour. Farewell.

Phronimus, a considerable *East-India* Merchant, happened upon a Copy of these Advices about the Time when he permitted his Son to commence a Partnership with him in his Trade; he transcribed them with his own Hand, and made a Present of them to the Youth, together with the Articles of Partnership. Here, young Man (said he), is a Paper of more Worth than these Articles. Read it over once a Month, till it is wrought in your very Soul and Temper. Walk by these Rules, and I can trust my Estate in your Hands. Copy out these Counsels in your Life, and you will make me and yourself easy and happy.

Three SELECT FABLES.

FABLE I.

The MOUSE *and the* WEASEL.

A LITTLE, starveling, thin-gutted Rogue of a Mouse, had, with much Pushing and Application, made his Way through a small Hole into a Corn Binn, where he stuffed and crammed so plentifully, that when he would have retired the Way he came, he found himself too plump, with all his Endeavours, to accomplish it. A Weasel, who stood at some Distance, and had been diverting himself with beholding the vain Efforts of the little fat Thing, called to him, and said, ‘Hark ye, honest Friend, if you have a Mind to make your Escape, there is but one Way for it; contrive to grow as poor and as lean as you were when you entered, and then, perhaps you may get off.’

THE APPLICATION.

They, who, from a poor mean Condition, insinuate themselves into a good Estate, are not always the most happy. There is many Times a Quiet and Content attending a low Life, to which the rich Man is an utter Stranger. Riches and Cares are almost inseparable; and whoever would get rid of the one, must content himself to be divested of the other. He that has been acquainted with the Sweets of a Life free from the Incumbrance of Wealth, and longs to enjoy them again, must strip himself of that Incumbrance, if ever he means to attain his Wishes.

Some, from creeping into the lowest Stations of Life, have in process of Time filled the greatest Places in it, and

grown so bulky, by pursuing their insatiate Appetite after Money, that when they would have retired, they found themselves too opulent and full to get off; there has been no Expedient for them to creep out, 'till they were squeez'd and reduced in some Measure to their primitive Leanness. They that fill themselves with that which is the Property of others, should always be so served before they are suffered to escape.

Others are Slaves to great Men for the Sake of some Post or Appointment which they enjoy under them; and have no Way to disengage themselves from the galling Chains of their capricious Patrons, but by resigning their Places, and returning to their original Poverty; but how few have Courage and Spirit enough to act so brave a Part?

F A B L E II.

The B O Y and his M O T H E R.

A LITTLE Boy who went to School, stole one of his School-Fellows Horn-Books, and brought it Home to his Mother; who was so far from correcting and discouraging him upon Account of the Theft, that she commended and gave him an Apple for his Pains. In Process of Time, as the Child grew up to be a Man, he accustomed himself to greater Robberies; and at last, being apprehended and committed to Jail, he was tried and condemned for Felony. On the Day of his Execution, as the Officers were conducting him to the Gallows, he was attended by a vast Crowd of People, and among the rest, by his Mother, who came sighing and sobbing along, and taking on extremely for her Son's unhappy Fate; which the Criminal observing, called to the Sheriff, and begged the Favour of him, that he would give him leave to speak a Word or two to his poor afflicted Mother. The Sheriff (as who would deny a dying Man so reasonable a Request) gave him Permission; and the Felon, while, as every one thought he was whispering something of Importance to his Mother, bit off her Ear, to the great Offence and Surprize of the whole Assembly. What, say they, was not that Villain contented, with the impious Facts which he has already committed, but that he must increase the Number of them, by doing this Violence to his Mother!—Good People, replied he, I would not have you be under a Mistake; that wicked Woman deserves this, and even worse at my Hands; for if she had chastised and chid, instead of rewarding and

carrying me, when in my Infancy I stole the Horn Book from School, I had not come to this ignominious untimely End.

THE APPLICATION.

Notwithstanding the great innate Depravity of Mankind, one need not scruple to affirm, that most of the Wickedness which is so frequent and so pernicious in the World, arises from a bad Education; and that the Child, not only derives its Share of original Sin from the Contagion of its Parents, but is also obliged either to their Example or Connivance, for most of the vicious Habits which it wears through the Course of its future Life. The Mind of one that is young, is like Wax, soft, and capable of any Impression which is given it; but it is hardened by Time, and the first Signature grows so firm and durable, that scarce any Pains or Application can erase it.

It is a mistaken Notion in People, when they imagine that there is no Occasion for regulating or restraining the Actions of very young Children, which though allowed to be sometimes very naughty in those of a more advanced Age, are in them, they suppose, altogether innocent and inoffensive. But however innocent they may be, as to their Intent on them, yet, as the Practice may grow upon them unobserved, and root itself into a Habit, they ought to be checked and discountenanced in their first Efforts towards any Thing that is injurious or dishonest, that the Love of Virtue, and the Abhorrence of Wrong and Oppression, may be let into their Minds, at the same Time that they receive the very first Dawn of Understanding, and Glimmering of Reason. Whatever Guilt arises from the Actions of one whose Education has been deficient as to this Point, no Question but a just Share of it will be laid by the Great Judge of the World, to the Charge of those who were, or should have been his Instructors.

F A B L E III.

The MOTHER, the NURSE, and the FAIRY.

GIVE me a Son! — the Blessing sent;
Were ever Parents more content!
How partial are their doating Eyes,
No Child is half so fair and wise.

Wak'd to the Morning's pleasing Care,
The Mother rose, and sought her Heir;

She saw the Nurse, like one possess'd,
With wringing Hands, and fobbing Breast.

Sure some Disaster has befall !

Speak, Nurse ; I hope the Boy is well.

Dear Madam, think not me to blame,

Invisible the Fairy came ;

Your precious Babe is hence convey'd,

And in the Place a Changeling laid. —————

Where are the Father's Mouth and Nose,

The Mother's Eyes, as black as Sloes ?

See here, a shocking awkward Creature,

That speaks a Fool in every Feature.

The Woman's blind, (the Mother cries)

I see Wit sparkle in his Eyes. —

Lord ! Madam, what a squinting Leer ?

No doubt the Fairy hath been here.

Just as she spoke a pigmy Sprite

Pops through the Key-hole, swift as Light ;

Perch'd on the Cradle's Top she stands,

And thus her Folly reprimands :

Whence sprung the vain conceited Lye,

That we the World with Fools supply ?

What ? Give our sprightly Race away

For the dull helpless Sons of Clay ?

Besides, by partial Fondness shown,

Like you we doat upon our own.

Where yet was ever found a Mother,

Who'd give her Bubby for another ?

And should we change with human Breed,

Well might we pass for Fools indeed.

LOVE *between* BROTHERS *and* SISTERS.

WHATEVER Brawls disturb the Street,

There should be Peace at Home ;

Where Sisters dwell and Brothers meet,

Quarrels should ne'er come.

Birds in their little Nests agree ;

And 'tis a shameful Sight,

When Children of one Family

Fall out, and chide, and fight.

Hard Names at first, and threatening Words,

That are but noisy Breath,

May grow to Clubs and naked Swords,

To Murder, and to Death.

The Devil tempts one Mother's Son
To rage against another :
So wicked *Cain* was hurried on
'Till he had kill'd his Brother.

The Wise will make their Anger cool.
At least, before 'tis Night ;
But in the Bosom of a Fool,
It burns 'till Morning Light.

Pardon, O Lord ! our childish Rage,
Our little Brawls remove ;
That as we grow to riper Age,
Our Hearts may all be Love.

Against IDLENESS and MISCHIEF.

HOW doth the little busy Bee
Improve each shining Hour,
And gather Honey all the Day,
From ev'ry op'ning Flow'r.

How skilfully she builds her Cell ?
How neat she spreads the Wax ?
And labours hard to store it well
With the sweet Food she makes.

In Works of Labour, or of Skill,
I would be busy too ;
For Satan finds some Mischief still
For idle Hands to do.

In Books, or Work, or healthful Play,
Let my first Years be past,
That I may give for ev'ry Day,
Some good Account at last.

OBEDIENCE to PARENTS.

LET Children, that would fear the Lord,
Hear what their Teachers say ;
With Rev'rence meet their Parents Word,
And with Delight obey.

Have not you heard what dreadful Plagues
Are threatned by the Lord ;
To him that breaks his Father's Law,
Or mock's his Mother's Word ?

What heavy Guilt upon him lies ?
How cursed is his Name ?
The Ravens shall pick out his Eyes.
And Eagles eat the same.
But those that worship God, and give
Their Parents Honour due ;
Here on this Earth they long shall live,
And live hereafter too.

*Three Letters from Master Jacky Curious, in London, to his
Mamma in the Country, giving a Description of the Tower,
Monument, St. Paul's Church, and Westminster Abbey.*

L E T T E R I.

Honoured Madam,

AT my Departure, I remember you ordered me to send you an Account of every Thing remarkable in London: I will obey your Commands as well as I can ; but pray excuse my defects, and let my years plead for my Inability to entertain my absent Friends.

I am just now come from seeing the Tower, Monument, and St. Paul's Cathedral, (Places which I remember to have heard much talked of in the Country) which scarce any Body that comes to London omits seeing. The Tower, which stands by the Thames, is a large strong Building, and contains several streets. It is of a large circumference, and is surrounded by a high Wall and deep Ditch, but very little Water in it, supplied out of the River Thames. Round the outward Wall are Guns planted, which on extraordinary Occasions are fired. At the Entrance the first Thing we saw was a Collection of wild Beasts, viz. Lions, Panthers, Tygers, &c. also Eagles and Vultures: These are of no Sort of Use, and kept only for Curiosity and Shew. We next went to the Mint, (which is in the Tower) where we saw the Manner of coining Money, which is past my Art, especially in the Compass of a Letter to describe. From thence we went to the Jewel Room, and saw the Crown of England, and other Regalia, which are well worth seeing, and gave me a great Deal of Pleasure. The next is the Horse Armoury, a grand Sight indeed ; here are fifteen of our English Monarchs on Horseback, all dressed in rich Armour, and attended by their Guards ; but I think it not so beautiful as the next Thing we saw, which was the small Armoury: This consists of

Bayonets, Muskets, Swords, Halberds, Pikes, and Pistols, sufficient, as they told us, for three-score thousand Men; and are all placed in such beautiful Order, and in such different Figures, representing Half-Moons, Semi-Circles, a Target, the Form of a Battery, the Sun, a Pair of Gates, the Witch of Endor, the Back bones of a Whale, the Fury Serpent, Jupiter, Hydra, and the Star and Garter, and such like, that I was greatly delighted with it; and they being all kept clean and scowered, made a most brilliant Appearance. Hence we went and saw the Train of Artillery in the grand Store-house, as they call it, which is filled with Cannon and Mortars: Here is also a Diving-Bell, with other Curiosities too tedious to mention; which having examined, we came away and went to the Monument, which was built in Remembrance of the Fire of London. It is a curious lofty Pillar, 200 Feet high, and on the Top a Gallery, to which we went by tedious winding stairs in the Inside; from this Gallery we had a Survey of the whole City: And here having feasted our Eyes with the Tops of Houses, Ships, and a Multitude of Boats on the River Thames, we came down and went to St. Paul's Cathedral, which is a most magnificent Pile, and stands on high Ground near the Centre of the City. This noble Building struck me with Surprise, and is admired by the whole World, as well for its beautiful Architecture, as Height and Magnitude. It has a grand awful Choir, Chapel, a Dome finely painted by that masterly Hand Sir James Thornhill, a Whispering Gallery, and other Curiosities, with which I conclude my first Letter; and am,

M A D A M,

Your ever dutiful Son,

JOHN CURIOUS.

LETTER II.

Honoured Madam,

I NOW proceed to acquaint you with my next Excursion, in Search of the Curiosities of this famous City, which was to Westminster-Abbey. This is really a magnificent ancient Building; but what most surprised me was the vast Number of beautiful Monuments and Figures with which the Inside is adorned. Among such as were pointed out to me, as being remarkable, either for their Costliness or Beauty, I remember were those of the dukes of Newcastle, a magnificent and expensive Piece. Sir

Isaac Newton, General Stanhope, and that exquisite Statue of Shakespeare, which, I am told is inimitable. When I had for some Time enjoyed the Pleasure of gazing at these, I was conducted into that Part of the Church where the Royal Monuments were placed. These I thought were exceeding grand : but nothing surpris'd and delighted me so much as King Henry the VIIIth's chapel; which for Beauty and Magnificence, I am told, far surpasses any Thing of that kind in Europe. Here too I saw the Chair in which the Kings of England are crowned, which I believe, is more regarded for its Antiquity, and the honourable Use it is assigned to, than for any great Beauty it has, at least that I could discover.

The next sight that entertained me, was the Effigies of King William and Queen Mary in Wax, as large as the Life. standing in their Coronation Robes; they are said to be very well done, and to bear a good Resemblance to the Life. Queen Anne, the Duchess of Richmond, the Duke of Buckingham, &c. all of the same Composition, and richly dressed. In short, there are so many Curiosities contained in this venerable Repository, that, to describe one half of them, would as far exceed the Compass of a Letter as of my Abilities to do justice to them: However, I shall just mention some which appear to me most worthy Notice. — But these must be the Subject of a future Letter.

Honoured MADAM,
Your's, &c.

L E T T E R III.

Honoured Madam,

AS I have the Pleasure to find that my Letters, however mean in themselves, are agreeable to my dear Mamma, I shall continue my Account of some of those many Curiosities which I saw in Westminster-Abbey. — Among the Monuments of our Ancient Kings is that of Henry V. whose Effigy has lost its Head, which being of Silver, I am told, was stolen in the Civil Wars.

Here are two Coffins covered with Velvet, in which are said to be the Bodies of two Ambassadors, detained here for Debt; but what were their Names, or what Princes they served, I could not learn.

Our guide next shewed us the Body of King Henry the Vth's Queen, Catharine, in an open coffin, who is said to have been a very beautiful Princess; but whose shrivelled skin, much resembling discoloured Parchment, may now serve as a powerful Antidote to that Vanity with which frail Beauty is apt to inspire its Possessors.

Among the waxen Effigies, I had almost forgot to mention King Charles II. and his faithful Servant General Monk, whose furious Aspect has something terrible in it.

Not far from these is a Figure of a lady, one of the Maids of Honour to Queen Elizabeth, who is said to have bled to death by only pricking her Finger with a Needle.

I must now return to those Monuments, which are in the open Part of the Church, and free to every one's Sight; for those I have been last speaking of, are inclosed, and not to be seen without a small Gratuity to the Conductor. Among these then, on the North Side, stands a magnificent Monument, erected to Lady Carteret, for whose Death some Reports assign a Cause something odd, viz. the late French king Louis the XIVth's saying, That a Lady (whom one of his Nobles compared to Lady Carteret) was handsomer than she.

Near this stands a grand Monument of Lord Courcy, with an Inscription, signifying that one of his Ancestors had obtained the Privilege of wearing his Hat before the King.

Next these follow a Groupe of Statesmen, Warriors, Musicians, &c. among whom is Colonel Bingfield, who lost his Head by a Cannon-Ball, as he was remounting the Duke of Marlborough, whose Horse had been shot from under him.

The famous Musicians Purcell, Gibbons, Blow, and Crofts, have here their respective Monuments and Inscriptions; as has also that eminent Painter, Sir Godfrey Kneller, with an elegant Epitaph by Mr. Pope. As you enter the West Door of the Church, on the right Hand stands a Monument with a curious Figure of Secretary Craggs, on whom likewise Mr. Pope has bestowed a beautiful Epitaph. On the South Side is a costly Monument, erected by Queen Anne, to the Memory of that brave Admiral Sir Cloudefley Shovel, who was shipwrecked on the Rocks of Scilly. In the same Aisle, and nearly opposite to this, is a beautiful Monument of white Marble, to the Memory of Thomas Thynne, of Long Leat, in the County of Wilts, Esq. who

was shot in his Coach, on Sunday the 12th of February, 1682; in the Front is cut the Figure of him in his Coach, with those of the three Assassins who murdered him. At the End of this Aisle, and on one Side of what is called the Poets Row, lies covered with a handsome Monument, and his Effigy as large as the Life, the very famous Dr. Busb^y, Master of Westminster School; whose strict Discipline and Severity are every where so much talked of.

I must now take Notice of the poets, whose Monuments stand mostly contiguous. Here are the ancient Monuments of Chaucer, and Spencer, with those of Ben Johnson, Drayton, Milton, and Butler; also of the great Dryden, the ingenious Philips, the divine Cowley, the harmonious Prior, and the inimitable Shakspeare, of whose curious Effigy I have spoken before; nor must I omit the gentle Mr. John Gay, to whose Memory his Grace the Duke of Queensberry, has erected a Noble Monument, which Mr. Pope has adorned with a very elegant Inscription in Verse. I must here end my Remarks, but cannot take leave of this venerable Place without observing, that it has many curious painted Windows, a noble Choir, a fine Organ, and a magnificent Altarpiece. I am,

Honoured M A D A M, &c.

On the Duty of CHILDREN to PARENTS.

LESSON I.

THE Course and Compass of God's Providence, and his Methods of establishing and evidencing the Measures of reciprocal Duty, are no where more remarkable than in a mutual Obligation between Parents and their Children. The Child comes into the World naked and helpless, and from himself more destitute of the natural Means of Security and Support than almost any of the inferior Creatures. In this Exigency the paternal Care and Tendernefs steps in to his Relief, supplies all his Necessities, and relieves all his Wants; bears with all his untowardly Dispositions, at an Age when he is neither capable of being corrected, or convinced; and not only provides the properest Food for him when he is incapable of providing any for himself; but likewise administers it when he is incapable of feeding himself; bears with all Degrees of his Folly and Impertinence, listens to all his trifling and idle Inquiries, not only with Patience, but with Pleasure, till

they gradually conduct him to Health and Strength, and Knowledge. But the Child is not long arrived at this Perfection of his Nature before his Parents begin to fall gradually into the same Infirmities through which they but lately conducted and supported their Children, and to need the same Assistance which they lately lent. And first they begin to grow sickly, and then they call for the Aid of that Health which they cultivated and took care of in their Children. The Loss of Chearfulness and Good-humour commonly succeeds the Loss of Health; the old Parents are uneasy, and fret at all about them. And now is the Time for Children to return that Tendernefs and Patience to their Parents Peevishness, without Sourness or Reproof, which their Parents had long lent them in all their childish Perverseness, at an Age when they were not capable of being corrected. In the next Place the old Parents grow troublesomely talkative, and (as Youth is too apt to think) impertinent, and dwell eternally upon the Observations and Adventures of their Times, and early Years. Remember, you also had your Time of being talkative, and impertinent, and your Parents bore with you; but with this Difference, you asked them silly and trifling Questions, and they now tell you wise and useful Observations. But they are troublesome because they tell them too often.

LESSON II.

The Answer to this is very obvious; if your Parents bore your Folly, you may well bear their Wisdom: and although perhaps they may talk more than is necessary, to inform you of present Things, yet their Conversation turns mostly upon things past, perhaps past many Years before you came into the World, and consequently such as they must know a thousand Times better than you. Or though they should talk more than is necessary to inform you, they do not talk more than necessary to inform your Servants, or your Children, who are now come to an Age of asking many Questions; and therefore Providence hath well appointed, that their Grandfather or their Grandmother are now in a Humour to answer them all, and to supply them with a Store of useful Observations, which they want, nay, which they want to hear over and over again; which they want to have inculcated a thousand Times; and which, without this Assistance, would require a Course of Years to acquire for themselves. So that the

the Humour of Talkativeness, which is commonly thought so troublesome in old People, hath its Use, and is most excellently appointed by Almighty God: But say it were not; the Children, in bearing with it, do but barely return their Parents what they long since owed them. In the next place the Strength of the old Parents fails them, and they cannot walk without a Support: but sure, you will not let them want one! How many Years did they bear you in their Arms? How many more did they lead you where you would be, and save you from falling, and from Danger? And will you now suffer those old Limbs to totter and fall to the Earth, which so often supported and saved you's when they were weak, and tender, and unable to support and save themselves? Certainly you will not, you cannot at once be guilty of so much Cruelty and Ingratitude. In the last Place, the Understanding of the old Parents begin to fail, and the Strength of their Minds do not long outlive the Strength of their Bodies, but decays gradually till they become again Children, their Teeth fall, their Tongues falter, and they are once more Infants; are now confined to their Beds as they were at first to their Cradles. This is the last Stage of Life; and here they demand all that Care, and Compassion, and Tenderness at your Hands, when they are just going out of the World, which you called for at their's, when you first came into it.

The Picture of a GOOD MAN.

LESSON I.

HE makes the Interest of Mankind in a Manner his own; and has a tender and affectionate Concern for their Welfare. He cannot think himself happy, whatever his Possessions and Enjoyments are, while he sees others miserable. His Wealth and Affluence delight him chiefly, as the Poor and Indigent are the better for it; and the greatest Charm of Prosperity is the Opportunity it affords of relieving his Fellow-Creatures, and of being more extensively useful. He thinks he has discharged but the least Part of his Duty, when he has done strict Justice to all, and therefore the communicating Advice and Comfort, Assistance and Support, according to the various Exigencies of those with whom he converses, is his constant Endeavour, and most pleasing Entertainment. In the strong and ele-

gant Language of Job, *He is Eyes to the Blind, and Feet to the Lame; he delivereth them that cry; and the Fatherless, and him that hath none to help him; the Blessing of him that is ready to perish cometh upon him, and he causeth the Widow's Heart to sing for Joy.* And that he may practise the more large and generous Charity, he retrenches uselefs Pomp and Extravagance; and, by a regular and prudent Management, constantly provides for the Relief of the Neceffitous; esteeming this a much more sublime and noble Gratification, than the idle Amusements and Gallantries of a vain and luxurious Age.

LESSON II.

He not only takes all Occasions that present themselves of doing Good, but seeks for Opportunities to be useful; it is Part of the stated Employment and Business of his Life. He contrives and studies which Way he may be most serviceable to his Fellow-Creatures, and what that particular Talent is, with which he is entrusted for the Good of Mankind. If it be Power; he protects and encourages Virtue by his Authority and Influence, is the patron of Liberty, and vindicates the Cause of oppressed Innocence. If Riches; he is rich in good Works, ready to distribute, willing to communicate. If knowledge; he counts it his highest Pleasure to Instruct the Ignorant, and administer proper Direction and Comfort in perplexed and difficult Circumstances, and to defend the Cause of Religion, and represent it in a just and amiable Light. And to nothing of this does he want to be solicited, but his generous Heart is always ready and strongly disposed for beneficent Designs and Actions; You cannot lay a greater Obligation upon him, than by proposing Ways in which he may be useful, or enlarge his Sphere of Usefulness; for this is the Point in whichall his Views, all his Satisfaction center.

LESSON III.

Add to this, that he is inclined to abate of his Right, when insisting too strictly upon it may have the Appearance of Harshness and Severity; and has such a strong Sense of Benevolence, such an exalted Spirit of Humanity and Compassion, that no Consideration of private Interest; no Difference of Nation or religious Profession, can restrain, and which the greatest Injuries cannot bear down, and extinguish. He aims that his Goodness may be as diffusive as possible, and as much like that of the universal Parent, the eternal Fountain of Good, who supports, en-

lives, and re-creates the whole Creation ; and therefore, as he is generous in all his Designs, he is very fearful of disobliging any either by Word or Action ; and endeavours in his whole Conduct to be agreeable as well as useful to all : Being candid in his Censures, practising to his Inferiors, the most indearing Condescension, and carefully avoiding Moroseness, and every Thing that has the Appearance of Insolence or Contempt. Finally to conclude the Sketch of this most beautiful and honourable Character, the good Man is unwearied in his Endeavours to promote the Happiness of others ; the Ardor of his Benevolence is not cooled, though he meets with ungrateful Returns ; the Trouble and Expence of the Service do not discourage him ; nay he is ready to give up all private Considerations for the Sake of the public Welfare, and even to sacrifice Life itself when the Good of the World requires it.

An ELEGY, written in a Country Church Yard.

THE Curfew tolls the Knell of parting Day,
The lowing Herd winds slowly o'er the Lea ;
The Ploughman homeward plods his wearied Way,
And leaves the World to Darkness and to me.
Now fades the glimmering Landscape on the Sight,
And all the Air a solemn Stillness holds ;
Save where the Beetle wheels his droning Flight,
Or drowsy Tinklings lull the distant Folds :
Save that from yonder ivy-mantled Tower
The moping Owl does to the Moon complain
Of such, as wand'ring near her secret Bower
Molest her ancient solitary Reign.
Beneath those rugged Elms, that Yew-trees shade
Where heaves the Turf in many a mouldering Heap,
Each in his narrow Cell for ever laid,
The rude Forefathers of the Hamlet sleep.
The breezy Call of Incense breathing Morn,
The Swallow twittering from the Straw-built Shed.
The Cock's shrill Clarion, or the echoing Horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly Bed.
For them no more the blazing Hearth shall burn,
Or busy House-wife ply her Evening Care ;
No Children run to lisp their Sire's Return,
Or climb his Knees the envied Kiss to share.

Oft did their Harvett to their Sickle yield,
 Their Harrow oft the stubborn Glebe had broke;
 How jocund did they drive their Team a-field?
 How bow'd the Woods beneath their sturdy Stroke?

Let not Ambition mock their useful Toil,
 Their homely Joys and Destiny obscure;
 Nor Grandeur hear with a disdainful Smile,
 The short and simple Annals of the Poor.

The Boast of Heraldry, the Pomp of Pow'r,
 And all that Beauty, all that Wealth e'er gave,
 Awaits alike th' inevitable Hour;
 The Paths of Glory lead but to the Grave.

Nor you, ye proud, impute to these the Fault,
 If Memory o'er their Tomb no Trophies raise,
 Where through the long-drawn Ile and fretted Vault,
 The pealing Anthem swells the Note of Praise.

Can story'd Urn, or animated Bust,
 Back to its Mansion call the fleeting Breath?
 Can Honour's Voice provoke the silent Dust,
 Or Flattery soothe the dull cold Ear of Death?

Perhaps in this neglected Spot is laid,
 Some Heart, once pregnant with celestial Fire;
 Hands that the Rod of Empire might have sway'd,
 Or wak'd to Extacy the living Lyre.

But Knowledge to their Eyes her ample Page,
 Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll;
 Chill Penury repress'd their noble Rage,
 And froze the genial Current of the Soul

Full many a Gem of purest Ray serene,
 The dark unfathom'd Caves of Ocean bear.
 Full many a Flow'r is born to blush unseen,
 And wastes its Sweetness on the desert Air.

Some Village *Hampden*, who with dauntless Breast,
 The little Tyrant of his Fields withstood;
 Some Mute inglorious *Milton* here may rest,
 Some *Cromwell*, guiltless of his Country's Blood.

Th' Applause of list'ning Senates to command,
 The Threats of Pain and Ruin to despise,
 To scatter Plenty o'er a smiling Land,
 And read their History in a Nation's Eyes;

Their Lot forbade : nor circumscrib'd alone
Their growing Virtues, but their Crimes confin'd,
Forbadé to wade through Slaughter to a Throne,
And shut the Gates of Mercy on Mankind.

The struggling Pangs of conscious Truth to hide,
To quench the blushes of ingenious Shame ;
Or heap the Shrine of Luxury and Pride,
With Incense kindled at the Muse's Flame.

Far from the madding Croud's ignoble Strife,
Their sober Wishes never learn'd to stray ;
Along the cool sequester'd Vale of Life,
They kept the noiseless Tenor of their Way.

Yet ev'n these Fones from Insult to protect,
Some frail Memorial still erected nigh,
With uncouth Rhymes, and shapeless Sculpture deck'd
Implores the passing Tribute of a Sigh.

Their Name, their Years, spelt by th' unletter'd Muse,
The Place of Fame and Elegy supply ;
And many a holy Text around she strews,
That teach the rustic Moralist to die.

For who to dumb Forgetfulness a Prey,
This pleasing anxious Being e'er resign'd,
Left the warm Precincts of the chearful Day,
Nor cast one longing, ling'ring Look behind ?

On some fond Breast the parting Soul relies ;
Some pious Drops the closing Eye requires ;
E'en from the Tomb the Voice of Nature cries,
E'en in our Ashes live their wonted Fires.

For thee, who mindful of the unhonour'd Dead,
Dost in these Lines their artless Tale relate,
If Chance, by lonely Contemplation led,
Some kindred Spirit shall inquire thy Fate.

Haply some hoary-headed Swain may say,
" Oft have we seen him at the Peep of Dawn,
Brushing with hasty Steps the Dews away,
To meet the Sun upon the upland Lawn.

There at the Foot of yonder nodding Beach,
That wreathes its old fantastic Roots so high,
His littlest Length at Noon-tide would he stretch,
And pore upon the Brook that babbles by.

Hard by yon Wood, now smiling as in Scorn,
 Mutt'ring his wayward Fancies, he would rove ;
 Now drooping, woeful, wan, like one forlorn,
 Or craz'd with care, or cross'd in hopeless Love.

One Morn I miss'd him on the custom'd Hill,
 Along the Heath, and near his fav'rite Tree ;
 Another came, nor yet beside the Rill,
 Nor up the Lawn, nor at the Wood was he :

The next, with Dirges due, in sad Array,
 Slow thro' the Church-way Path we saw him borne ;
 Approach and read, (for thou canst read the Lay)
 Grav'd on the Stone beneath yon aged Thorn.

There, scatter'd oft, the earliest of the Year,
 By Hands unseen are Show'rs of Violets found ;
 The Red-breast loves to build and warble there,
 And little Footsteps lightly print the Ground."

The E P I T A P H.

Here rests his Head upon the Lap of Earth,
 A youth to Fortune and to Fame unknown ;
 Fair Science frown'd not on his humble Birth,
 And Melancholy mark'd him for her own.
 Large was his Bounty, and his Soul sincere,
 Heaven did a Recompence as largely send ;
 He gave to Misery (all he had) a Tear ;
 He gain'd from Heav'n ('twas all he wish'd) a Friend,
 No farther seek his Merits to disclose,
 Or draw his frailties from their dread Abode,
 (There they alike in trembling Hope repose)
 The Bosom of his Father and his God.

RULES and MAXIMS of MORAL CONDUCT, &c. To be
spoken Extempore by BOYS, at Breaking up. *

LESSON I.

YOU docile Youths who Learning love,
 And would in various Arts improve,
 And to be taught—to me repair
 These Precepts in your Mem'ry bear.
 When Morning first unseals your Eyes,
 And bids you to your Labours rise,
 To God with pious Ardor pray,
 That he would bless your foll'wing Day ;
 For all your Studies are but vain,
 Which no celestial Blessing gain.

Then, wash'd, and decent in your Dress,
Let each in School assume his Place :
And while you at your Books remain,
Let awful Silence ever reign ;
For Stillness, I have found by Use,
Will to your Progress much conduce.
All Chat and Play are here debar'd,
No Voice but his that says is heard ;
And whatsoever Task's assign'd,
Perform it with a willing Mind.

LESSON II.

You, that in Writing would excel,
First imitate your Copies well :
Down Strokes make strong, and upwards fine,
And Boldness with your Freedom join :
If by luxuriant Fancy bent,
You aim at curious Ornament ;
Your plastic Pen by frequent Use,
May Fishes, Beasts, and Birds produce ;
But chiefly strive to gain a Hand
For Business, with a just Command.

When Figures exercise your Quill,
They ask your Care, and all your Skill ;
Your Fancy may in Writing guide,
But Reason here must be apply'd.
As you the learned Track pursue,
Fresh useful Scenes will crowd your View ;
The Mathematics spacious Field,
Will grand and noble Prospects yield ;
Whether by Maps, o'er Seas you rove,
Or trace the starry Globes above :
What rapt'rous Pleasure will you find
When Demonstration feasts the Mind.

LESSON III.

Let those who for Instruction come,
To learn the Tongues of *Greece* and *Rome* ;
Or *French* polite, that now is made
The general Speech in Courts and Trade ;
Learn Grammar first, learn Grammar well
If you would in the Tongues excel :
For none will a good Structure raise,
Except he this Foundation lays.

Then by Degrees you may rehearse,
Good Authors both in Prose and Verse ;

Let *Tully's* most instructive Page,
 For Sense and Style, your Time engage :
 While *Horace*, with ingenious Lines,
 Your young improving Thoughts refines.
 If Camps and War be your Delight,
 Let *Cæsar* teach you how to write :
 But if your softer Studies chuse,
 And early court a tuneful Muse,
 With *Ovid* witty Themes explore,
 Or with majestic *Virgil* soar.

LESSON IV.

Whene'er you are from School dismiss'd,
 And have my Leave to play or rest,
 (For he with Ease his Labour bears,
 Who mixes Pleasure with his Cares,)
 Still let my Dictates have their Sway,
 And even regulate your Play.

Such sportful Exercises chuse
 As will the most to Health conduce ;
 At different Times, a different Game,
 Will your Regard and Fancy claim :
 Tops, Suckers, Marbles, Hoops, and Ball,
 By Turns, the younger People call ;
 While Boys of larger Size resort
 To some more strong and manly Sport :
 But see you give no Way to Rage,
 Nor Money in your Play engage ;
 For sordid Thirst of Gain destroys
 The Peace of mind——of Men and Boys.

Abominate the lying Tongue,
 And never do your Fellow Wrong ;
 From Oaths, and idle Talk, refrain,
 And old Wives Fables, for they're vain.
 But if sometimes you be inclin'd
 To give Refreshment to the Mind,
 Historians, and poetic Lays,
 At once will both instruct and please :
 With English Writers we abound,
 In which much useful Learning's found :
 For moral Lessons finely said,
 You may the Eight Spectators read :
 In Blackmore's chaste harmonious Lines,
 Delightful Wit and Fancy shines ;
 And you may learn from humorous Gay,
 What short instructive Fables say ;

But wanton Song, and wild Romance,
Be ever banish'd far from hence.

Soon as your Judgment waxes strong,
And can distinguish Right and Wrong,
Think it no Task to read in Youth,
The Testaments of sacred Truth;
With Diligence pursue them thro',
In every Language which you know;
By Day revolve them with Delight,
And meditate therein by Night.

LESSON V.

When to your Meals the Call you hear,
At once without Delay appear;
At Table in Decorum sit,
All Prating is forbid at Meat:
In Food observe the golden Mean,
And keep your Cloaths and Linen clean;
And when you've eat what does suffice,
Thank Heav'n, and in good Order rise.

One Precept yet remains behind,
Which must be fix'd upon your Mind,
Of foolish Chat in Bed beware,
Be silent and be modest there;
Let no Disturbance then be made,
Nor wand'ring rove from Bed to Bed:
But when your Head the Pillow bears,
Apply to him who always hears
The Breathings of a pious Breast,
And you may safely sink to Rest.

The following Speeches are selected from SHAKSPEARE, and it is hoped they will be useful and agreeable to Youth, as it will serve to give a Variety to their Tasks, and to bring them acquainted with the higher and more poetical Style of their own Language.

LESSON VI.

The PROGRESS OF LIFE From the Play called, As You LIKE IT.

ALL the World's a Stage,
And all the Men and Women merely Players;
They have their Exits, and their Entrances;
And one Man in his Time plays many Parts;
His Acts bring seven Ages. At first the Infant,
Mewling and puking in his Nurse's Arms:

And then the whining School-Boy, with Satchel
 And shining Morning Face, creeping like Snail
 Unwillingly to School. And then, the Lover;
 Sighing like Furnace, with a woeful Ballad
 Made to his Mistress' Eyebrow. Then a Soldier;
 Full of strong Oaths, and bearded like the Pard,
 Jealous in Honour, sudden and quick in Quarrel,
 Seeking the Bubble Reputation,
 Ev'n in the Cannon's Mouth. And then the Justice,
 In fair round Belly, with good Capon lin'd;
 With Eyes severe, and Beard of formal cut,
 Full of wise Saws, and modern Instances;
 And so he plays his Part. The sixth Age shifts
 Into the lean and slipper'd Pantaloon.
 With Spectacles on Nose, and Pouch on Side;
 His youthful Hose well sav'd, a World too wide
 For his shrunk Shank; and his big manly Voice,
 Turning again towards childish Trebles, pipes,
 And whistles in his Sound. Last Scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful History,
 Is second Childishness, and mere Oblivion;
 Sans Teeth, sans Eyes, sans Taste, sans every Thing.

LESSON VII.

HAMLET'S Meditation on Death.

TO be or not to be: That is the Question—
 Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to suffer
 The Stings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune;
 Or to take Arms against a Siege of Troubles,
 And by opposing end them?—To die—to sleep—
 No more: and by a Sleep, to say, we end
 The Heart-ach, and the thousand natural Shocks
 That Flesh is Heir to; 'tis a Consummation
 Devoutly to be wish'd. To die—to sleep—
 'To sleep;—perchance to dream! aye, there's the Rub—
 For in that Sleep of Death what Dreams may come
 When we have shuffled off this mortal Coil,
 Must give us Pause.—There's the Retrospect
 That makes Calamity of so long Life;
 For who would bear the Whips and Scorn o' th' Time,
 Th' Oppressor's Wrong, the proud Man's Contumely,
 The Pangs of despis'd Love, the Law's Delay,
 The Insolence of Office, and the Spurns
 That patient Merit of th' Unworthy takes,
 When he himself might his Quietus make

With a bare Bodkin? Who would Fardles bear,
To groan and sweat under a weary Life,
But that the Dread of something after Death,
(That undiscovered Country, from whose Bourn
No Traveller returns) puzzles the Will,
And makes us rather bear those Ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of?
Thus Conscience does make Cowards of us all;
And thus the native Hue of Resolution
Is sicklied o'er with the pale Cast of Thought
And Enterprizes of great Pith and Moment;
With this Regard their Current turn away,
And lose the Name of Action.

L E S S O N V I I I.

*A Speech of King HENRY IV. upon his receiving News in the
Night of the Rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland.*

HOW many Thousands of my poorest Subjects
Are at this Hour a-sleep! O gentle Sleep!
Nature's soft Nurse, how have I frighted thee,
That thou no more wilt weigh my Eyelids down,
And steep my Senses in Forgetfulness?
Why rather, Sleep, lyest thou in smoaky Hutts,
Upon uneasy Pallets, stretching thee,
And hufft with buzzing Night Flies to thy Slumber,
Than in the perfum'd Chambers of the Great,
And lull'd with Sounds of sweetest Melody.
O thou dull God! Why liest thou with the Vile,
In loathsome Beds, and leav'st the Kingly Couch,
Beneath rich Canopies of costly State,
A Watch-case to a common Larum-bell?
Wilt thou upon the high and giddy Mast,
Seal up the Ship-boy's Eyes, and rock his Brains
In Cradle of the rude imperious Surge,
And in the Visitation of the Winds,
Who take the Russian Billows by the Top,
Curling their monstrous Heads, and hanging them
With deafening Clamours in the slippery Shrouds,
That, with the Hurly, Death itself awakes?—
Canst thou, O partial Sleep! give thy Repose
To the wet Sea-boy, in an Hour so rude?
And, in the calmest, and the stillest Night,
With all Appliances and Means to boot,
Deny it to a King? Then, happy lowly Clown!
Uneasy lies the Head that wears a Crown.

LESSON IX.

When HENRY IV. was on his Death Bed, he ordered the Crown to be laid by him on his Pillow. The PRINCE of WALES, who had hitherto lived a very wild and dissolute Life (though afterwards he was the famous HENRY the Fifth, who conquered France) sitting by his Bed-side, and imagining his Father was dead, took the Crown from his Pillow, reflecting and moralizing upon it, and retired into the next Room very sorrowful. The King, awaking, called for his Crown and Son; he entered again; upon which the King takes Occasion to rebuke him in the following Speech.
[The Prince of Wales's Answer to be spoken by another Boy.]

K. Henry. **T**HY wish was Father, Henry, to that Thought;
 I stay too long by thee, I weary thee.
 Dost thou so hunger for my empty Chair,
 That thou wilt needs invest thee in my Honours,
 Before thy Hour be ripe? O foolish Youth!
 Thou suck'st the Greatness that will overwhelm thee.
 Stay but a little; for my Cloud of Dignity
 Is held from falling with so weak a Wind,
 That it will quickly drop, my Day is done:
 Thou hast stol'n that, which, after a few Hours,
 Were thine without Offence; and at my Death
 Thou hast seal'd up my Expectation.
 Thy Life did manifest, thou lov'st me not;
 And thou wilt have me die assur'd of it.
 Thou hadst a thousand Daggers in thy Thoughts,
 Which thou hast whetted on thy stony Heart,
 To stab at half an Hour of my frail Life.
 What! can'st thou not forbear me half an Hour;
 Then get thee gone, and dig my Grave thyself,
 And bid the merry Bells ring to thy Ear,
 That thou art crown'd, not that I am dead.
 Let all the Tears, that should bedew my Hears, be,
 Be Drops of Bal'm to sanctify thy Head;
 Only compound me with forgotten Dust,
 Give that which gave thee Life, unto the Worms:
 Pluck down my Officers, break my Decrees;
 For now a Time is come to mock at Form;
 Henry the Fifth is crown'd: Up, Vanity!
 Down, Royal Sate! All you sage Counsellors, hence;
 And at the English Court assemble now,
 From ev'ry Region, Apes of Idleness;

Now, Neighbour Confines, purge you of your Scum ;
 Have you a Ruffian, that will swear, drink, dance,
 Revel the Night, rob, murder, and commit
 The oldest Sins, the newest Kind of Ways ?
 Be happy, he will trouble you no more ;
England shall give him Office, Honour, Might :
 For the Fifth *Harry* from curb'd License plucks
 The Muzzle of Restraint ; and the wild Dog
 Shall flesh his Tooth on ev'ry Innocent.
 O my poor Kingdom, sick with civil Blows,
 When that my Care would not with-hold thy Riots,
 What wilt thou do when Riot is thy Care ?
 O, thou wilt be a Wilderness again,
 Peop'd with Wolves, thy old Inhabitants.

Prince Henry. O pardon me, my Liege ! but for my Tears
 I had foretold'd this dear and deep Rebuke, [Kneeling.
 Ere you with Grief had spoke, and I had heard
 The Course of it so far. There is your Crown ;
 And he that wears the Crown immortally
 Long guard it yours ! If I affect it more,
 Than as your Honour, and as your Renown,
 Let me no more from this Obedience rise,
 Which my most true and inward-duteous Spirit
 Teacheth this prostrate and exterior Bending.
 Heaven witness with me, when I here came in,
 And found no Course of Breath within your Majesty,
 How cold it struck my Heart ! If I do feign,
 O let me in my present Wildness die,
 And never live to shew th' incredulous World,
 The noble Change that I have purposed.
 Coming to look on you, thinking you dead,
 (And dead almost, my Liege, to think you were,)
 I spake unto the Crown, as having Sense,
 And thus upbraided it. " The Care on thee depending,
 " Hath fed upon the Body of my Father."
 Accusing it, I put it on my Head,
 To try with it (as with an Enemy
 That had before my Face murder'd my Father)
 The Quarrel of a true Inheritor.
 But if it did affect my Blood with Joy,
 Or swell my Thoughts to any Stain of Pride——
 If any rebel or vain Spirit of mine
 Did with the least Affection of a Welcome
 Give Entertainment to the Might of it,

Let Heaven for ever keep it from my Head,
And make me as the poorest Vassal is,
That doth with Awe and Terror kneel to it!

LESSON X.

*The Speech of King HENRY the Fifth, at the Siege of Har-
fleur.*

ONCE more unto the Breach, dear Friends, once more,
Or close the Wall up with the English Dead.
In Peace there's nothing so becomes a Man
As modest Stillness and Humility;
But when the Blast of War blows in our Ears,
Then imitate the Action of the Tyger;
Stiffen the Sinews, summon up the Blood,
Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage;
Then lend the Eye a terrible Aspect;
Let it pry o'er the Portage of the Head,
Like the Brass Cannon: Let the Brow o'erwhelm it,
And fearfully as doth a galled Rock,
O'erhang and jutty his confounded Base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful Ocean.
Now set the Teeth, and stretch the Nostril wide;
Hold hard the Breath, and bend up ev'ry Spirit
To his full Height. Now on, you noblest English,
Whose Blood is fetch'd from Fathers of War Proof.
Fathers, that like so many Alexanders,
Have in these Parts from Morn 'till Even fought.
And sheath'd their Swords for lack of Argument.
Dishonour not your Mothers; now attest,
That those whom you call'd Fathers, did beget you.
Be Copy now to Men of grosser Blood,
And teach them how to war. And you, good Yeomen,
Whose Limbs were made in England, shew us here
The Metal of your Pasture; Let us swear
That you are worth your Breeding; which I doubt not;
For there is none of you so mean and base,
That hath not noble Lustre in your Eyes;
I see you stand like Greyhounds in the Slips,
Straining upon the Start. The Game's a-foot;
Follow your spirit; and upon this Charge,
Cry, God for Harry! England! and St. George!

T H E

New London Spelling-Book.

P A R T V.

*Containing Directions for an agreeable Behaviour, and Polite
Address, &c.*

L E S S O N I.

Good Breeding, and Politeness.

1. **G**OOD Breeding supports the Decency of Conversation ; Candour and Frankness of Mind preserve its Freedom, while Wit and Humour give it Spirit and Variety.
2. But to make the Harmony complete, the Whole must be founded on the Ground-work of Virtue, and sound Sense.
3. Good-breeding and Politeness are falsely the same ; but the Qualities are very different.
4. Politeness is the Influence of natural Refinement ; Good-breeding the Form of artificial Civility. The last but restrains us from giving Offence ; the first impowers us to give and receive Pleasure.
5. Politeness is the happy Mixture of Greatness with Benignity : 'Tis the Sun-shine from the Soul on our Words, and on our Actions.
6. Good-breeding is molly a Surface without Depth, and, like the Painter's gay Colours on dark Primings, spreads a Gloss over the outside even of Vices and Mean-spiritedness.
7. But Politeness, like Crystal, is transparent, as well as shining ; and always appears lovelier, the stronger Light it is placed in.

L E S S O N II.

Of knowing your Condition.

1. The first Rule of Wisdom is to know yourself ; and in order to this, you are to consider your Station and Rank.
2. You owe every Thing to your Parents ; and therefore you owe your first Station in Life to them. Reverence them for that Reason, and according to their Condition understand your own.
3. You are placed above vulgar Children (who run wild

about the Streets) by being brought up at School; therefore you are to love School, and respect your Teachers.

4. Be not proud because you are above the Vulgar, for there are others above you.

5. Behave to those above you with Humility void of Meanness: and to those beneath you with Gentleness, but not Familiarity.

6. Nothing is so much esteemed and loved as a well-bred Child.

7. Obey your Parents, for they are the Authors of your Being.

8. Be submissive to your Masters and Governesses, because your Parents put you under their Care.

9. Be respectful to your Teachers, and never slight any Thing they say.

LESSON III.

Of Behaviour to Superiors.

1. Always regard, without frowning, what is spoken to you, and be ready with a modest Reply.

2. Never slight what they advise you, but shew by your Actions that you mind and observe it.

3. Let your Eyes and your Looks agree with your Words, and shew your Respect is real and sincere.

4. Be always pliable and obliging; for Obstinacy is a Fault of vulgar Children, and arises from their not having your Advantages of Birth and Education.

5. Shun Pride and Presumption, for they are Marks of Wickedness and Folly.

LESSON IV.

Of Behaviour to your Equals.

1. Love all your Equals, and they will love you.

2. Be good-humoured to them, and they will be kind to you.

3. Always speak to them with Respect, that they may treat you with Respect again.

4. If any of them are cross, be you civil nevertheless. His Churlishness will disgrace him, while your Good-nature will gain you Honour and Esteem.

5. Be gentle in all your Words, and every one will desire to keep you Company.

6. Be always ready to do all good-natured Things, and every one will be ready to oblige you.

7. By this Behaviour you will obtain the Esteem of your Parents, and will be the Favourite of your Teachers; and

and they will bid others to take example by you ; which will gain to you both Honour and Respect from all your School-Fellows.

LESSON V.

Of Behaviour to your Inferiors.

1. The Goodness of your Parents places you above these ; therefore be not proud of it, for it is not your own Doing.
2. Avoid Familiarity, yet be courteous in all you say to them.
3. Never scorn Persons that are beneath you, for that sets you even below them.
4. Affable Behaviour makes them respect you ; and that is what you should aim at.
5. Insolent and haughty Words make them deride you ; and then others will do the same.
6. A scornful Tongue always makes a Person hated : You would wish to be loved, therefore follow these Rules in all your Words and Actions.

LESSON VI.

Of Behaviour at School.

1. Behave to your Teachers with Humility, and to your School-Fellows with Respect.
2. Do not run into the School, but advance decently to the Door.
3. When you enter (take your Hat off) make your Bow, or Courtesy, and walk straight to your Seat.
4. Never talk in the School, for it interrupts yourself and others.
5. If a Stranger comes in, rise and bow, or courtesy, as he passes by you ; then sit down and keep your Eyes upon your Book, not regarding that any are present.
6. If you have any Thing to say to the Master, wait till he is at Leisure, and then speak with Modesty and Plainness.
7. Observe nothing at School but your Book, and never neglect that.
8. Never quarrel in School, for it shews Idleness, and a bad Temper.
9. When the Master speaks to you, rise up to hear him, and look him in the Face as he speaks, with Modesty and Attention.
10. Begin not to answer before he has done speaking ; then bow to him respectfully, and answer him with Humility.

11. If you have Occasion to complain of a School-fellow, first speak to him softly, and desire him to desist.

12. If he will not, then rise up and wait an Opportunity; and when the Master or Usher's Eye is upon you, bow and say softly, and in a few Words, what your Complaint is.

13. Never speak loud in School; and answer a Question moderately: repeat your Lesson distinctly.

14. When a Stranger is in the School, do not stare at him.

15. If he speaks to the Master, or Usher, Governess or Teacher, do not listen to it, for it is ill Manners, and shew you neglect your own Business to mind others.

16. If he speaks to you, rise and hear him.

17. When he has done speaking, bow and make a short and modest Answer, and let your Looks and Gesture shew Respect.

18. When the School-hours are over, go out as you came in, quietly, softly, and decently.

19. Never run nor crowd to get at the Door, for it will be free for you in a few Minutes waiting.

20. When you are out of School, go Home without Hurry, and without Delay; do not run, nor do not loiter; but do this, as all Things else, with Discretion.

21. Do not speak at Home, or elsewhere, of what has been done in School; for nothing that passes therein should be told out: But make yourself perfect in your Task that is set you.

LESSON VII.

Of Behaviour at Church.

1. As you have been respectful at School, be reverend in the Church; for it is before the Almighty you there stand.

2. Observe Decency in approaching; do not run, but walk discreetly.

3. When you enter the Door, take off your Hat, and look up seriously and devoutly towards Heaven, remembering where you are.

4. As you go to your Pew, cast not your Eyes on any one, but walk slowly and soberly to it.

5. When you have entered the Pew, fall upon your Knees, and covering your Face, repeat softly these Words.

Let the Words of my Mouth, and the Meditation of my Heart, be now and ever acceptable in thy Sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer.

6. Having said this, rise, bow to those to whom you owe Respect, the Master, Usher, or Teacher ; as also to Parents, Relations, Guardians, and those who are near you ; then sit quietly in your Place, and wait the Service.

7. Set yourself where your Parents, Guardians, or Masters direct ; and never remove from that Place till the Service be over.

8. Observe when others rise, and when they kneel, also when they sit down ; do the like at the same Time, and no other.

9. Do not try to repeat the Service, unless you are perfect in the Words, nor to read the Plasm, unless you can do it well ; then read softly, and repeat after the Clergyman in the same decent, soft, and sober Manner.

10. Never read aloud with the Clergyman, nor repeat Words loudly after him. Some grown Persons do this, but it disturbs others who sit near them.

11. Never speak to any one during the Time of Prayers or Preaching. Observe what is said by the Clergyman, and regard nothing beside.

12. Do not look at any particular Person during the Time of Service, but keep your Eyes modestly fixed upon the Minister.

13. Go many Times to Church before you let your Voice be heard there. First learn the Form of Devotion, and the Meaning of it, and when you understand it, join in it.

14. Remember the Text, and listen carefully to the Sermon ; you are not required to get by Heart the whole of it ; but it will be a great Credit to remember the Substance of it.

15. When Church is over, cover your Face again, and repeat devoutly to yourself this short Prayer.

Grant, O Lord, that the Words we have heard this Day with our outward Ears, may be so inwardly grafted in our Hearts, that we may finally bring forth in us the Fruits of good Living, to thy Honour and Glory.

16. Having said this, rise, and bow to those you bowed to at coming in.

17. Remain in your Place while others go out, that you may not crowd or hurry.

18. When the Way is free, walk out softly and discreetly ; and return in the same decent Manner to your Home ; you will thus get the Love of your Parents, Teachers, and Relations, and the good Word of all who know you.

LESSON VIII.

Of Behaviour at Home to your Parents.

1. Having come softly up to the Door, and knocked at it once, and not too loud, as soon as it is opened go in.
2. Take off your Hat as soon as you are entered, and don't touch it again till you are going out.
3. As soon as you come into the Room to your Parents and Relations, bow, and stand near the Door till you are told where to sit.
4. When any one calls to you, go up to him without running; when you are come near him, stand still, and fixing your Eyes modestly on his Face, wait till he is pleased to speak to you.
5. Never sit down till you are desired; and then not till you have bowed and answered what was asked of you.
6. Be careful how you speak to those who have not spoke to you.
7. Never speak to any one while he is talking with another, nor while he is reading, nor when he is busy.
8. Wait till he is at leisure, and stand up, that he may see you want to speak.
9. When his Eyes are upon you, walk softly to him, and speak so gently, that others may not hear.
10. Begin what you would say with, Sir, or Madam; and when you have spoke, wait patiently for an Answer.
11. Before you speak, make a Bow, or Curtesy, and when you have received your Answer, make another, but with Discretion.
12. You may be sure whatever your Parents order you to do, is right, therefore do it with a good Will and Readiness.
13. Nothing becomes a Child so much as Obedience to Parents, or Governors, therefore never refuse to do what they order.
14. When in the Room with your Parents or Relations, never slip out privately, for that is mean and unhandsome.
15. If you are desirous to go out, ask Leave, as you have been directed, and if it be proper you will not be denied.
16. If strangers come in rise, and when your Parents have paid their Compliments, do you bow or curtesy to them.
17. When you have bowed, continue standing. If your Parents order you to sit down again, do so; if not, make a Bow and go decently out of the Room.
18. When you are going to School again, bow, and take your Leave.

LESSON IX.

Of Behaviour to the Family.

1. If you have Sisters or Brothers, it is your Duty to love them, they will love you for it, and it will be pleasing to your Parents, and Pleasure to yourselves.

2. Be ready to give them any Thing (that is in your Power) they like, and they will give you what you desire.

3. If you think they are cross to you, be silent and gentle; and if that does not make them kind, complain to your Father, Mother, or Relations.

4. Never revenge yourself, for that is wicked; your Relations will always take your Part, when you behave with Quietness.

5. Never quarrel with your Brothers or Sisters.

6. Be courteous to the Servants because they are your Inferiors; but for the same Reason, never be familiar with them.

7. Never speak haughtily to them, for that does not become a Superior.

8. Never tyrannize over them, for not you, but your Parents are their Masters.

9. Desire them, with Civility, to do what you would have, and if they are good, and what you ask is proper, they will always do it.

10. If they refuse, do not dispute with them, but tell it to your Parents; if you are in the Right, they will chide them, and make them to observe you at other Times.

11. But do not be too fond of making Complaints; for then neither your Parents nor the Servants will regard you.

12. If your Superiors chide you, bear it with Temper and Humility. If you reply, let it be to say you are sensible of your Faults, and will not do the like again.

13. An undutiful Answer would bring Punishment and Disgrace; but an obedient and respectful one will occasion Forgiveness and Praise.

14. Whatever they order you to do, be ready in complying.

15. If they prevent you from doing what you desire, know it is for your own good to be hindered; then do not murmur or repine.

16. If they correct you, bear it with Meekness; they love you, and will not do it but for your Faults.

L E S S O N X.
Of Behaviour at Meals.

1. Nothing shews the Difference between a young Gentleman and a vulgar Boy so much as the Behaviour in eating.

2. Know the Time of Dinner, and be ready a Quarter of an Hour before.

3. Never come to Table hot, nor in a Hurry.

4. Be in the Room dressed, and ready before the Company come in.

5. Advance to the Table when Grace is to be said, and go to the lower End.

6. Observe where the Mistress of the House sits; the Place directly opposite her is the lower End of the Table.

If you are desired to say Grace before Meat, repeat the following Lines, viz.

"Sanctify, we beseech Thee, O Lord, these Creatures to our Use, and ourselves to thy Service, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

7. Stand till every one is seated, and then sit in the Place appointed for you.

8. Do not immediately call to the Servants, for they know their Duty, and others must be served before you.

9. Sit patiently till the Company are helped, and you will not be forgotten.

10. Never attempt to help yourself to any Thing.

11. Do not ask till you see the Company are all helped; then, if it happens you have been forgot, you will be served.

12. Whatever is given you, be satisfied it is good, and desire no other.

13. Eat it decently, and take great Care to be cleanly.

14. Never speak when you are eating.

15. If you want any Thing of the Servant, wait till he is at Leisure; never call when he is waiting on some other Person.

16. Eat with Knife and Fork, and never touch your Meat with your Fingers.

17. Never eat large Mouthfuls, nor greedily.

18. Never desire more after your Parents tell you, you have enough.

19. Never loiter over your Viſuals, nor keep your Plate when others have done.

20. Eat silently and decently, not making a Noise with your Lips, or Mouth, as some vulgar Boys do.

21. Let your Eye be upon your Plate, not upon the Dishes, nor the Company.

22. Wipe your Mouth often, that it be not greasy ; and lay your Knife and Fork upon your Plate, that you do not soil the Cloth.

23. Cut your Bread, and break it, for it is vulgar to bite or gnaw it ; keep it on the left Hand side of your Plate.

24. Take Salt with the Salt-Spoon, or else with a clean Knife, not with that you are eating with, for that will foul the rest.

25. Sit upright upon your Chair, and never loiter in it, nor lean upon the Table.

26. Do not laugh at Table, much less sneeze, cough, or yawn ; but if you cannot avoid it hold up the Napkin or your Handkerchief before your Face, and turn aside from the Table.

27. If what is given you be too hot, wait patiently for its cooling, that you may eat it with Decency.

28. Pick Bones clean and leave them on your Plate ; they must not be thrown down, nor given to Dogs in the Room.

29. In eating Fruit, do not swallow the Stones, but lay them and the stalks on one Side of your Plate, laying one of the Leaves that came with the Fruit over them.

30. When you drink bow to some one of the Company, and say Sir, or Madam.

31. Stoop a little to your Plate as you take each Mouthful ; it prevents greasing yourself or the Cloth.

32. Never regard what another has on his Plate ; it looks as if you wanted it.

33. Do not fix your Eyes upon those who are eating ; it is unmannerly.

34. Before you drink entirely empty your Mouth, and do the same before you speak.

35. Always wipe your Mouth as soon as you have drank.

36. Chew your Meat well before you swallow it ; but do this decently without making Faces.

37. Let one Mouthful be swallowed before you take up another.

38. If a Bone hurts your Mouth, or any Thing sticks in your Teeth, hold up your Napkin or Handkerchief with your left Hand, while you take it away with the other.

39. As you have dined with Cleanliness, get up with Decency ; and if you said the Grace before Meat, you

must now say the Grace after Meat, as in the following Lines, viz.

"God's Holy Name be blessed and praised for this present Refreshment; and for all his Mercies from Time to Time bestowed upon us, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen."

40. When you are got from your Seat, make a Bow, and go to the Servant, who will lead you out of the Room, unless it is the Pleasure of your Parents you should stay longer.

LESSON XI.

Of Behaviour in Company.

1. Sit in a genteel and easy Posture; do not stretch out your Legs nor loll; put one Hand in the Bosom of your Waistcoat, and let the other fall easily upon your Knee.

2. Do not talk unless others speak to you; then answer in a few Words, and modestly.

3. When others are speaking, be attentive to what they say, keep it in your Mind, but make no Answer; and when Company is gone, you may speak your Opinion to your Parents.

4. Never sing or whistle in Company; these are idle Tricks of vulgar Children.

5. Make no wanton Motion; and if you have Occasion to laugh, turn from the Company.

6. Never yawn in Company; for it looks as if you were tired of being with them.

7. If you cannot conquer it, turn aside, and hide it as much as possible.

8. Never bite your Nails.

9. Study your Exercise, when alone, and never read or look upon a Book in Company, unless you are desired.

10. If a Letter should be sent to you, and requires to be read while you are in Company, bow, and say, Gentlemen, or, Ladies, I beg your pardon a few Moments; then read it.

11. Never look into Papers which lie about, nor fix your Eyes upon another who is reading.

12. Never laugh at what the Company does not know, for it will seem as if you laughed at them.

13. Appear always easy and pleased when you are in Company; and in return you'll be amply rewarded, by the Company being pleased with you.

Handwritten numbers and symbols arranged in two rows, possibly representing a sequence or a list. The top row contains a circled '4', a circled '5', and a circled '6'. The bottom row contains a circled '7', a circled '8', and a circled '9'. There are also some faint, illegible markings between the numbers.

